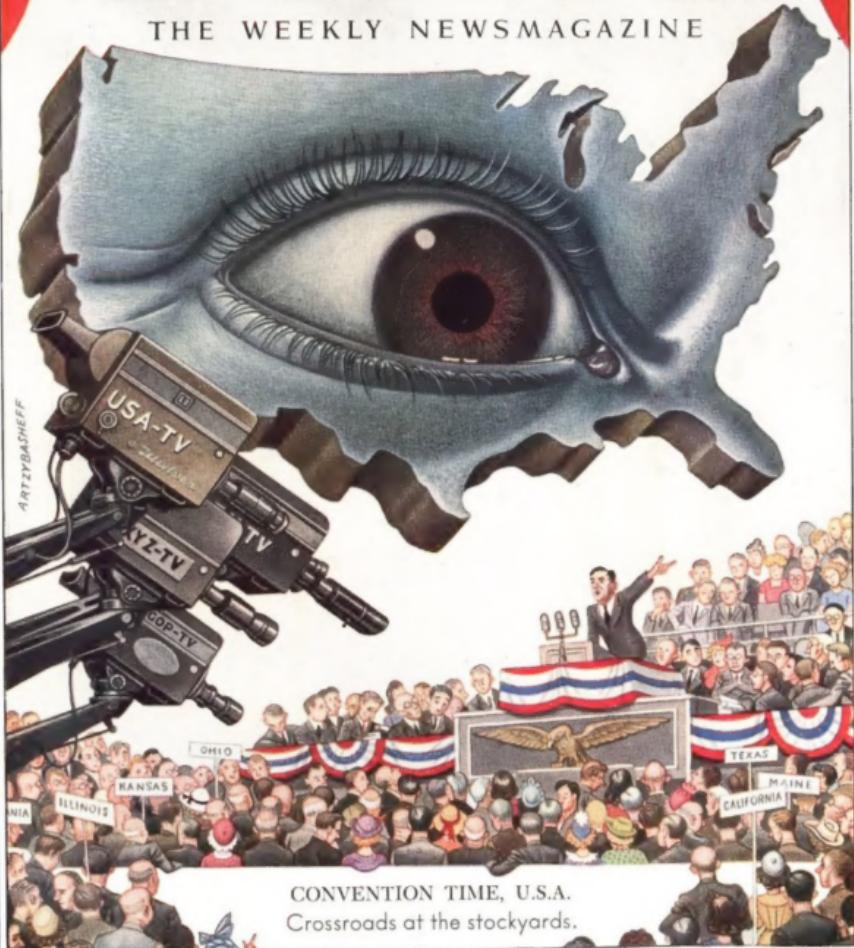


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JULY 14, 1952

TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE



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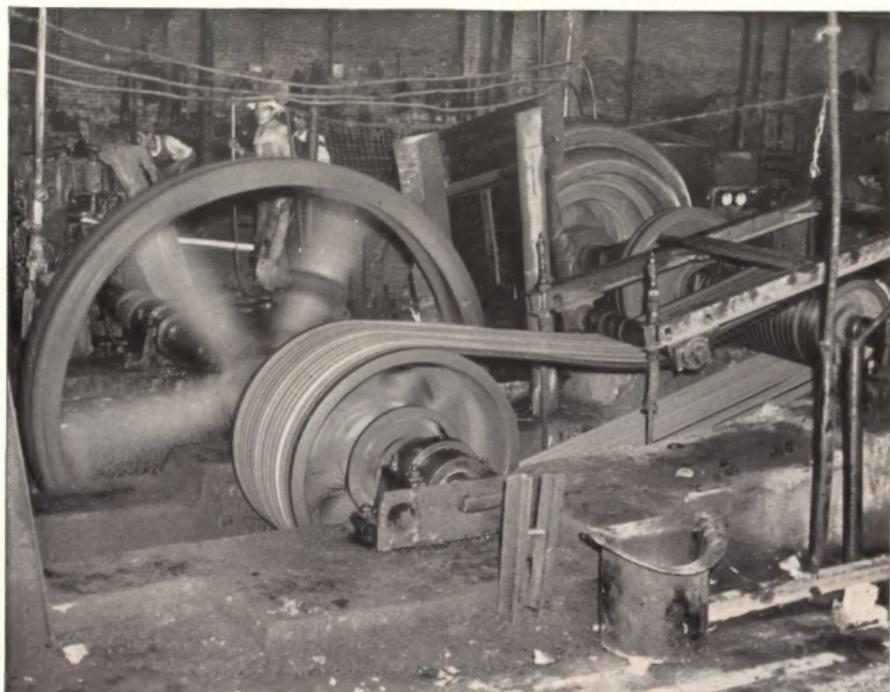


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RESEARCH KEEPS

B.F.Goodrich

FIRST IN RUBBER



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A typical example of B. F. Goodrich improvement in rubber

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GENERAL ELECTRIC



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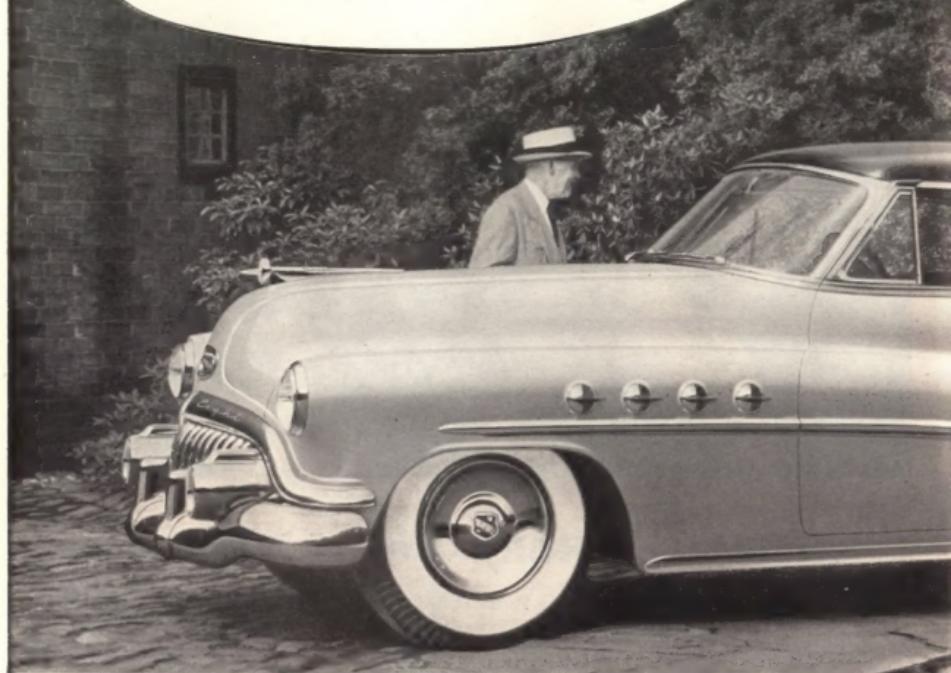
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You need but to hint what you want it to do — and it does it with joyful spirit.

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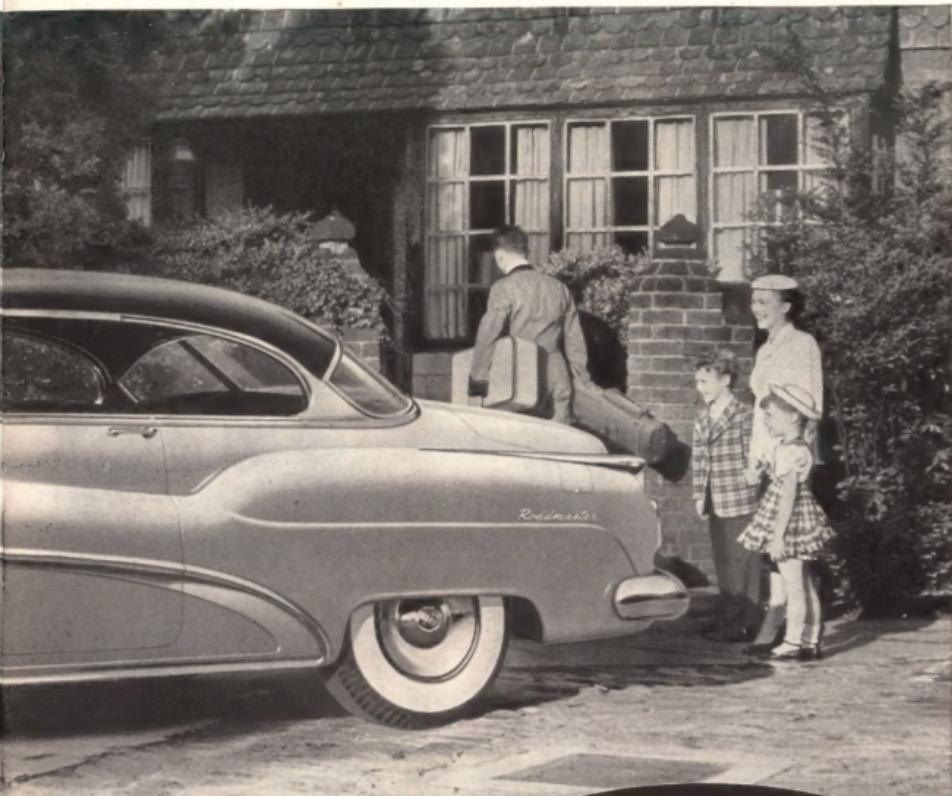
valve-in-head power—nestles beneath that proud hood.

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LETTERS

War Criminals

Sir:

As interesting as any you have published is the wire from H. Keith Thompson in the June 23 issue concerning the German war prisoners of Spandau. I do not know Mr. Thompson (thank God), but I presume from his letter that he is a typical American do-gooder, or a Christian determined to out-Christian all others in turning the unslapped cheek . . .

I can't believe that anyone who lived during the events leading up to World War II, through that fruitfulness, and the aftermath of the struggle, can earnestly desire the freedom of these creatures . . .

H. L. MANN

Brooklyn

Sir:

Just threw down the disgusting, biased and contrary-to-fact telegram by H. Keith Thompson protesting TIME's reference to Herr Hess, Doenitz, Raeder, Speer, Funk and Von Schirach as the "Seven Blackest Nazis." Congratulations, TIME, on keeping the record straight. For one, I urgently protest the tenor of Thompson's protest. As a matter of fact, I protest having to protest the protest.

LEWIS P. SHELDON

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

As a German who has experienced the activities of "these faithful administrative officials," especially those of Baldur von Schirach, who put us youngsters in uniforms, taught us to tell on our parents if they should disagree with the Nazi ideas, taught us to hate the Jews and generally all other people except those of Germanic origin, I must strongly protest. The nerve of Mr. Thompson . . .

RUDI PANZ

Bonn, Germany

Duck of Distinction

Sir:

Re your June 23 article on the patch over the eye of the Hathaway shirt man: I thought you might be interested in knowing that Raymond Loewy, the industrial designer, has just designed a toy duck for a large toy firm. The duck will have a patch over its eye [see cut]. The company expects



Solly Perlis Ross

LOEWY'S DEADEVE DUCK

to make 5,000,000 of them, and I wouldn't be surprised if cows and horses take up the fad . . .

HOWARD LINDHOFER

Paris, France

War of Words

Sir:

When reading the June 23 article of the probable death knell of *Amerika* magazine, I felt great concern. The next day, in my daily paper, there was a story of the increasingly virulent campaign the Russian government is carrying on internally against the U.S. One of our few opportunities of bringing the truth to the Russian people has been *Amerika*. Knowingly, in the face of the fantastic lies about us which the Russian government are feeding their people, should it be permitted to languish? Isn't this, rather, the moment to use every possible means to increase its effectiveness? . . .

F. RICHARD WOLFF

White Plains, N.Y.

Sir:

Can't we Americans do more than just parry Russian thrusts in the war of words? When the Russians use the Big Lie technique on germ warfare, it seems that we merely counter their charges with denials. Instead we should thrust back with a countercharge

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. . . We should not only reply that we will allow a neutral commission to inspect Korea to investigate the charges—but also demand that a neutral body investigate the reports of mass killings in China and of the slaughter along the East German border. . . . We should point out that the people who accuse us of germ warfare have made Russia so horrible that Russian citizens leave out of high windows to escape and flee by boat, airplane, locomotive, battery boxes, and on foot. When they get out they would rather die than return. These people who have seen for themselves what the Russians are like should be asked if the Red charges are reliable . . .

The germ warfare propaganda is largely designed to distract world attention from such things as non-returning prisoners, etc.

Perhaps the State Department and the top brass should read Stephen Potter's *Gamemanship*.

EDWARD G. BARKER

Winchester, Mass.

Bewildered, He Says

Sir:

May a bewildered TIME reader make a brief comment on the political situation in the U.S.? It seems, after all, that there is no great difference between politics in South America and North America. The politician controlling the convention machinery tries to force his candidate, whether the people like it or not, behind a maze of technicalities, parliamentary mishmash and outright shoddy politics. That much is evident, and a sad disillusion it is to see the world's most powerful nation succumb to the will of a few ambitious, unscrupulous men . . .

JOSÉ ANTONIO DE SOUSA GONÇALVES
Rio de Janeiro

On the Superliner

Sir:

Might I be so bold as to inquire that if what you said about the only wooden objects on the United States being the butcher's blocks and the piano is true [TIME, June 23], then what the hell are the drumsticks and toothpicks (for Martinis) made of?

JAMES P. WENNER

Fort Riley, Kans.

¶ The drumsticks are aluminum, the Martini toothpicks are plastic.—ED.

Sir:

. . . Captain Manning looks across the vase of flowers and says to the lady passenger opposite: "I can hardly tell which is the flower." Says Manning, "That always goes over big." Puleze, before memorizing any more speeches like that, skipper, walk, do not run for the nearest exit. Batten down a hatch, go look for Irish pennants, or ANYTHING, but no more of that blarney . . . I do hope some lady passenger, on the maiden voyage, leans across that vase of flowers and says this little speech before the captain does . . . Skipper, you played your trump from your deck of charm . . . Now, what have you to woe them with?

MARGARET B. NICHOLSON
Arlington, Va.

Grandmother's Tale

Sir:

Mrs. Bobo Rockefeller is quoted in TIME (June 23) as saying that she will never forget Winthrop Rockefeller "because there is an old saying that a woman never forgets the father of her firstborn." To speculate about the origins of this maxim is fascinating. Back in the days when old sayings were in the making, grandmamma took the place of

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10

television. When she was in the mood to reminisce, the grandchildren gathered round . . . She liked to talk about her youth and once went something like this: "The father of my firstborn child was Mr. Drybutter. He had a black spade beard and a twinkle in his eye. The father of my second child, now let me see, what was his name? Buffinck? Clapsaddle? For the life of me I can't remember! But I'll never forget Phineas Drybutter! A woman never forgets the father of her firstborn." One little girl repeated this story to her best chum, who said: "Why? my grandmother told just the same story—with different names, of course." And the little girls looked at each other wide-eyed, and said in solemn unison: "A woman never forgets the father of her firstborn." Thus was an old saying born.

CLAUDE DE THIERRY

New York City

To the Poor Indian

Sir:

Please do not make me laugh—or let's be sincere! "By the end of this year Isthmologists hope . . . to convince the rest of the South American Motilon Indians that war is no longer necessary" (TIME, June 23). Why in hell don't we start that kind of teaching right here?

JOSÉ GUZMÁN BALDIVIESO

Gainesville, Fla.

Prim or Prurience?

Sir:

I notice that you remain faithful to the usual American stereotype of the "prim" BBC (TIME, June 23) . . . What American radio station would dare to broadcast the BBC's unexpurgated dramatization of the Trimachio's Feast episode from the *Satyricon* of Petronius? Or what American network could one expect to find Bertrand Russell debating the existence of God with a Jesuit priest? . . .

After three years of enjoying [the BBC], it was hard to come back to the meretricious and suggestive "primness" of a radio system where language is bawdier, but violence and prurience are exploited as far as the law and pressure groups will allow . . .

N. M. COMPTON

Westmount, Que.

Sir:

. . . So Mr. (Sir) David Maxwell Fyfe, you don't like our radio and TV system? May I remind you that it is a free enterprise? It is NOT a government subsidy! . . . Drink all the tea you wish, but don't expect me to do the same.

R. W. GERSTACKER

N. Pekin, Ill.

Quick, Wang, the Needle!

Sir:

Your June 2 report of acupuncture [the ancient Chinese custom of giving the patient the needles] has aroused deep interest in us . . .

Of all the Chinese medical professions, the one that has aroused great curiosity is acupuncture. However crude and primitive it may seem, it is still widely administered and resorted to by many an ailing person. Not infrequently, cases of heart attack, hypertension, rheumatism, etc., are reported being healed. The gold and silver needles the acupuncturists used range from $\frac{1}{16}$ " to $\frac{1}{4}$ " in diameter, $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 4" in length; and round, elliptical and triangular in cross section . . . With the aroused interest and further research, maybe some day in the near future we will hear good news of applying this ancient art to cancer, leprosy, polio, etc., which have thus far handicapped our most promising doctors.

LIEUT. COLONEL H. F. WANG
Taichung, Formosa

TIME, JULY 14, 1952

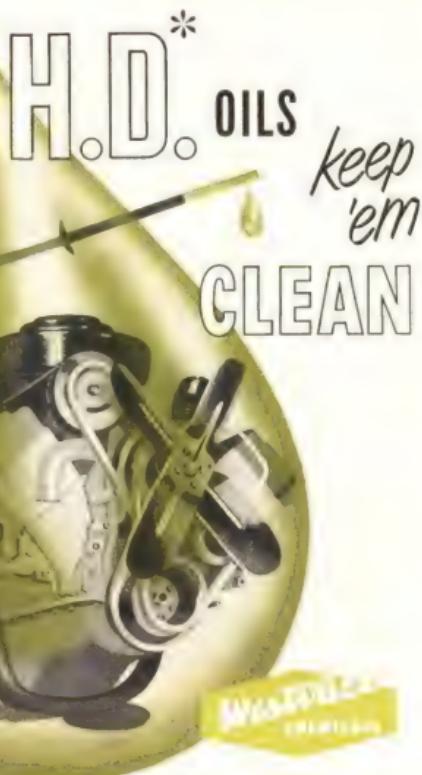


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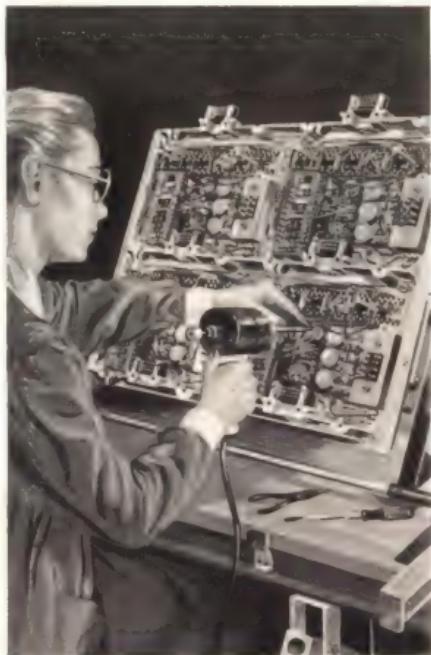
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TIME

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A LETTER FROM THE PUBLISHER

Dear Time Reader,

When TIME covered its first political convention back in 1924, one of the main topics of conversation, then as now, was the impact of a new communications medium on the conduct of political campaigns. This year television's unblinking eye is fixed on the big show at Chicago (see COVER). I thought you would enjoy seeing some of the things TIME was reporting in 1924 about the relatively new field of radio broadcasting.

On July 28, 1924, a TIME story reported: "William M. Butler, campaign manager of President Coolidge, announced that his candidate would not go on the stump, but would campaign by radio from the capital. The broadcasters" threw up their hands in supplication and distraction."

The trouble was, it seemed, that the candidates wanted to use national radio hookups, which at that time would have overburdened the wires of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. To remedy the situation, a radio-company official suggested that candidates limit their speeches to one section of the country at a time, beaming industrial talks to eastern cities, farm speeches to farm areas, etc. Then he offered this additional counsel: "If the campaign managers will take the advice of those of us who have studied the problems of broadcasting, they will not attempt to put on the air long-winded political speeches . . . The ordinary political speech . . . will not go at all with radio audiences. They will tune out in the middle of it and get some station that is sending jazz or a symphony concert."

Neither Coolidge nor his running mate, Charles Gates Dawes, attended the 1924 Republican Convention, but both listened to it on the radio. TIME reported in its issue of June 23, 1924 that a new loudspeaker had been installed on the White House radio set, said: "The President left the executive offices to go to his study to hear the nominating speech of Dr. Marion LeRoy Burton. At luncheon, he and Mrs. Coolidge heard the news of the nomination. He said nothing,

* On June 30, TIME had reported that the radio section of the Associated Manufacturers of Electrical Supplies had disparaged the widely used term, broadcasting, which, they pointed out, has to do with the "sowing of seed of material substances," recommended that the word be officially abandoned in favor of radiocasting.

but afterwards he went for a walk."

Dawes was attending the 40th reunion of the class of 1884 at Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio. Said TIME: "Naturally, since a big convention was going on at Cleveland, there was some listening-in by radio. Several members of '84 were at it. After a hot roll call, the Republican nominee for Vice President was announced. It was one of those very Marietta '84s [Dawes himself] who were listening in. And he exclaimed . . . 'Well, I declare!'"

When the Democrats convened, a TIME story said: "The Democratic Convention caused such a grave disturbance at a Cabinet meeting that the President was obliged to have the radio loudspeaker turned off. The din was too great to allow Secretarial deliberation" (TIME, July 7, 1924).



International
PRESIDENT COOLIDGE AT THE MIKE
The broadcasters threw up their hands.

TIME also carried some stories at the time about experiments with electrical transmission of pictures. The issue of June 2, 1924, reported: "In a Manhattan skyscraper on lower Broadway, an engineer pulled a switch. Simultaneously, two cylinders began to turn, one in New York and one in . . . Cleveland. Two hundred and seventy-six seconds later, a photographic film of President and Mrs. Coolidge, the original of which was 600 miles away, was ready for development in Manhattan . . . C. Francis Jenkins, a Washington inventor, has also transmitted photographs at a distance by radio instead of by telephone wires, and has even sent simple motion pictures by radio within a building. The A.T. & T. engineers say, however, that the possibility of transmitting action pictures of ball games, riots, prizefights, parades, etc. directly is almost negligible."

For an example of what has happened to the "negligible possibility" after 28 years, turn to the story of television at the conventions in the National Affairs section.

Cordially yours,

James A. Lines



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NATIONAL AFFAIRS



Associated Press

THE BATTLE BEGINS: G.O.P. LEADERS* ON THE PLATFORM
"We are not bound by 1912 rules any more than we are bound by 1912 politics."

THE NATION

Way to Regeneration

If the U.S. feels a need for a regeneration of its political ethics, the first day of the Republican National Convention pointed the way.

After a pre-convention week of sordid chicanery, the delegates rose up on a moral issue and stopped the Taft steamroller. Five hours later, Douglas MacArthur, in an unforgettable address, diagnosed the ills of the Republic and offered a cure—the Constitution of the U.S.

REPUBLICANS

Steamroller Stopped

Overconfidence beat the Republicans in 1948—and it can beat them again in 1952. Two years ago the Democrats began to slip, and that smug feeling overcame one wing of the Republican Party. The whole Taft candidacy was based on the assumption that millions of voters were panting to vote Republican for the first time.

Bob Taft and his friends deny that they think this, but last week at Chicago their decisions showed they did not care how much ammunition they handed over to the Democrats.

"*You're Another!*" The contested-delegates fight is a moral issue, and the circumstances of the 1952 campaign demand that the Republicans handle moral issues with the most scrupulous care. Millions of voters are, in fact, disgusted with the

scandals and corruption of the Democratic Party, but it does not follow that these voters are ready to vote Republican.

To transform public disgust with Democratic graft into Republican votes, the G.O.P. needs clean hands. This was proved last fall when Republican National Chairman Guy Gabrielson and a few other Republicans got dishonorable mention in the course of investigation into Washington influence-peddling. Up to that point, exposure of the Democrats had been rolling along with ever-mounting momentum. After that point, the steam began to go out of G.O.P. exposures of Democratic corruption.

Last week the same Guy Gabrielson led the Taft-faction efforts to steal seats at the convention from Eisenhower delegates who had been elected according to law.

Paying Texas with Georgia. The national committee, with Gabrielson calling the shots, seated 76 Taft delegates and 21 Ike delegates. Taft himself took credit for a "generous" offer to compromise the Texas fight. The key to this generosity was the theft of 15 seats in Georgia. The background:

When Henry Zweifel, Taft's No. 1 man in Texas, turned elected Eisenhower delegates out of his state convention, a nation-

wide outcry went up. Usually, such fights over delegate credentials attract little interest. This time it was different, precisely because so many Republicans realized that in 1952 the party could not win unless the nominee had clean hands.

The Taft managers were caught between the highly damaging publicity of the Texas steal and their need for the stolen Texas votes. Texas was in the public eye, but the Georgia contest had received little publicity—for a good reason. The case for the Taft delegation from Georgia was so weak that not even Taft leaders took it seriously. A month ago top Taft leaders had no intention of making a serious fight on Georgia.

But at the last minute they changed their minds. They grabbed 15 Georgia votes, and then bowed to public opinion by giving back to Ike 16 of the votes they had stolen in Texas. The idea was that the public and the convention, not knowing the details of the Georgia case, would approve the Texas "compromise."

Moral issues, once they are raised in U.S. politics, have a way of persisting and growing. The story of the national committee's decisions shocked scores of delegates and convinced many that the party's future depended on whether the convention itself could halt the steamroller.

The delegates' indignation welled up in support of a motion by Governor Arthur B. Langlie of Washington to change a convention rule. The Langlie "fair play" rule forbade sharply contested

* Colorado Governor Dan Thornton, Connecticut's Governor John Lodge, New Jersey's Governor Alfred Driscoll, National Committee Chairman Guy Gabreski and Mrs. Charles P. Howard, National Committee Secretary. (In light suit back to camera, a microphone technician.)

delegations, temporarily seated by the national committee, from voting on one another's contests.

All large groups in the convention except Taft stalwarts joined in support of Langlie's motion. This moral upsurge put the steamroller into a ditch. The "fair play" vote brought the anti-Taft forces together, proving to wavering delegates that Taft did not dominate the convention and the party as it dominated the lame duck national committee. Taft's managers had gone too far, and the kick-back was a tremendous new impetus for Eisenhower's candidacy.

CONTESTS

Going Ahead

While the impatient crowd waited for Chairman Guy Gabrielson to call the convention to order, the sweaty kingmakers of the Republican Party argued furiously in a boiling-hot little room behind the speaker's stand.

A few hours before, Taft managers had reluctantly admitted to themselves that they would not be able to persuade the convention to maintain the ruling laid down by Elihu Root in 1912; that contested delegations seated by the national committee may participate in a full convention vote on any contest save their own. In last-moment desperation, Taft Leaders Tom Coleman and Dave Ingalls offered to give up their fight for the Root ruling if Ikemem would agree not to challenge the qualifications of seven of the 13 contested delegates from Louisiana. By this time, the argument had moved into full view of the TV cameras. Pounding his fist, Eisenhower Campaign Manager Henry Cabot Lodge refused to give way. He told his followers: "We're going right ahead on the floor."

Washington's Governor Langlie proposed that any delegations whose seating had been challenged by at least one-third of the national committee should be barred from voting on the credentials of any other delegation. This rule would affect 68 pro-Taft delegates from Georgia, Texas and Louisiana. Ongie Clarence Brown moved that the Langlie resolution should be amended to except the seven Louisiana delegates.

Two hours of disorganized debate followed Brown's proposal. Taft supporters argued that "you shouldn't change the rules after a fight has begun." For Eisenhower, Connecticut's Governor John Davis Lodge dramatically declared, "We are not bound by 1912 rules any more than we are bound by 1912 polti."

By a majority of 110 votes the convention rejected Clarence Brown's amendment. Then in a voice vote it approved the Langlie "fair play" resolution. Robert Taft had not yet lost the nomination nor even the night over contested delegations, but jubilant Ikemem could not help recalling the prediction of Pennsylvania's Governor John Fine: if the Langlie resolution won with a sizable majority, Ike would be nominated on an early ballot.

Florida Warmup

The first contest to come before the national committee was just a sparring session. Two pro-Taft factions in Florida were scrapping over control of the state Republican organization. In a unanimous decision, the committee seated the delegation sent by the recognized Republican state committee. The 18 delegates are divided: 16 for Taft, one for Ike, one uncommitted.

Marching Through Georgia

Almost everyone had been relaxed about the delegate contest in Georgia. The recognized Republican state committee had sent a delegation divided 13 for Ike, two for Taft, one for Warren and



Archibald Liebermon

CHAIRMAN GABRIELSON
The steam went out.

one uncommitted; a contending faction had a solid 17 for Taft. One of the leaders of the official organization, and a member of its delegation, is Harry Sommers, himself a Taftman. He was sitting right there in Chicago as a member of the national committee. No one—at least no one outside the steamroller crew—expected the committee to throw out Sommers' own delegation. National Chairman Guy G. Gabrielson himself had publicly labeled the state committee delegation as "recognize."

As the Georgia evidence unfolded before the committee, the case stretched back to 1944. That year the Republican state convention split, sent separate delegations to the 1944 national convention. There, the national committee seated the delegation headed by Harry Sommers and a north Georgia landowner named W. Rossco Tucker. The defeated faction was led by Roy G. Foster of Wadley.

Kicked Out Again. In 1948, the Sommers-Tucker organization and the Foster faction again named contesting delega-

tions to the national convention. Again the national committee seated the Sommers-Tucker delegates, kicked out the Foster faction.

This year the Sommers-Tucker group had all the marks of being the official Republican organization in Georgia; Sommers was national committeeman, Tucker was state chairman, and on their record were eight years of recognition by the national committee.

Last January the Sommers-Tucker organization received the official call from the national committee to send a delegation to the national convention. It called county and district conventions, gave public notice of the meetings, opened them to all Republican voters. Neither at the time, nor later, was any charge made that the meetings were "packed with Democrats," or that there was any other impropriety in the way they were conducted. At its state convention, this group named the pro-Ike delegation, although Sommers remained a Taftman.

Early this year, Foster's group, which hadn't been heard from since 1948, suddenly emerged from the shadows and named an all-Taft delegation. Before that, Foster had indicated that he was not a down-the-line Republican. Said he: "I don't know whether I would support [Ike] against Dick Russell."

Democrat to the Rescue. Last month, when the national committee sent district delegate contests back to states for decision, it sent the 13 disputes in Georgia back to the recognized Sommers-Tucker committee. The Foster faction appeared before Democratic Judge Chester A. Byars in Spalding County superior court with a suit challenging the Sommers-Tucker delegate from that district, and all others. Democrat Byars promptly granted a temporary injunction preventing the Sommers-Tucker state committee from ruling on the district contests. But Republican national committees have often failed to follow the rulings of Southern judges in contests over delegates. With 159 counties in Georgia, it is not much of a trick to find a Democratic judge willing to encourage a Republican split.

Last week, after presiding over a hearing in a short-sleeved, open-collared sport shirt, cigar-chomping Judge Byars handed down his decision: the Foster group really represented the official Republican organization in Georgia. His reasoning: the Foster group was the "parent organization"; it existed first.

Small Clique. When the Foster faction made much of the court ruling before the national committee, Atlanta Lawyer Elbert Tuttle had a sharp retort: "This lawsuit is another evidence of the conniving done by this group when it doesn't seek relief at the proper place . . . If a judge in some little county of the committee's own state—say Clarence Brown's Ohio—should issue such a ruling, would they pay any attention to it?" Said Tucker, in his brief to the committee: "This small clique . . . simply purported to set up a series of meetings

of their own . . . which they are pleased to call . . . conventions."

After most of the argument was completed, Monte Appel, No. 1 contest man for the Taft forces, struck the unexpected blow. If the Foster group were seated, he said evenly, Harry Sommers would be re-elected as national committeeman. Or, in plain words, if Sommers would scratch the back of the Foster faction by repudiating his official delegation, Foster & Co. would scratch his by supporting him for another term.

Ikeman Tuttle leaped to his feet and asked if Sommers was not going to denounce this offer of a deal, Sommers replied firmly: "In view of all the controversy, I will not make any comment."

The Walkout. A gasp of surprise ran through the committee room. Taftman Sommers was walking out on his own organization's delegation. Later, Sommers said that Tucker had been doublecrossing him by gunning for his job as committeeman, and had not let him have as many Taft delegates as he thought he should have. Ikeman Tuttle called Sommers' action: "The worst doublecross that I have ever experienced."

The committee's vote: 62-39 to seat Foster's solid 17 for Taft.

No charge was made that any rules had been broken in the election of delegates favoring Eisenhower. Nobody said that Taftmen had been excluded from the Georgia meetings or that the votes were incorrectly counted. The national committee's ruling was based solely on the argument that the Foster group was the "official" Republican Party, and therefore had the sole right to call meetings and conventions. Yet the same national committee had officially told the Georgia Republicans that the meetings of the Sommers-Tucker group were the ones they should attend. When the Georgia Repub-



GEORGIA'S ROY FOSTER (CENTER) & FELLOW DELEGATES
After eight years in the shadows, a dark decision.

licans did so, the national committee turned around and disfranchised the Republicans of Georgia by announcing that the Foster group was official—and had been all along.

Kansas: Give 'em One

After the march through Georgia, the Kansas delegate contest came up for hearing. Taftman Carroll Reece whispered to some pro-Taft committee members: "We're going to let them have this one." Ohio's Clarence Brown even made a resounding speech about right and justice, and seconded the motion for the Eisenhower side. The committee voted unanimously for Ike. Number of delegates involved: one.

Louisiana's 15

After the grand gesture had been made in the Kansas case, the national committee came to another blot worth fighting for: Louisiana's 15. In Louisiana, the "new Republicans," headed by New Orleans Lawyer John Minor Wisdom, who has been trying to enlarge the party, had elected a pro-Eisenhower delegation. The old guard, bossed by John E. Jackson Sr., another New Orleans attorney, who has run a "private club" Republican organization in Louisiana for 23 years, had a pro-Taft delegation.

Wisdom brought on witnesses and exhibits to show what happened in this year's delegate election. When the Wisdom-Eisenhower forces outnumbered the Jackson-Taft partisans in caucuses and conventions, the old guard bolted and held its own meetings. Witness Kenneth Paisant, from New Orleans' Twelfth Ward, Jackson's home district, described his ward meeting. "After the delegates were nominated," Jackson said, "Our delegates are elected," led his group from the room, even turned out the lights." Witness J. Paulin Duhe of New Iberia testified that in his

(the Third) congressional district, there was no Jackson rump convention "because they couldn't find anybody to rump." But the state committee had named two pro-Taft delegates in that district anyway, contending that the Wisdom meeting was not properly advertised.

Wisdom summed up: "In every case when the Jackson faction lost, it held a small rump meeting—in a corner of a meeting place, or on the sidewalk, or somewhere under a tree in the dark." He maintained that the Louisiana delegation should be 13 for Ike, two for Taft.

Jackson called no witnesses, but spent all the time allotted to his side on a familiar argument: the Wisdom forces were Democratic interlopers.

The national committee upheld a ruling of Chairman Guy Gabrielson refusing to review the cases of seven district contests which had been handed to Taft delegates by the Jackson-controlled state committee. After that, it placed Taftmen in the four delegate-at-large seats. Then, as if fearing that the state committee had gone too far, it gave the two seats from the rumpled Third District back to Ike.

When the national committee had finished its work, the Louisiana delegation stood 13 for Taft and two for Ike.

Mississippi: As Expected

In Mississippi's three-faction fight, not seriously contested by the Eisenhower forces, the national committee gave all five seats, as expected, to Taftmen. But in its ruling, the committee, which had just "bowed" to a Georgia court, ignored the Republican faction which has been recognized by the courts of Mississippi.

Another One in Missouri

When it came to another one-delegate decision—in Missouri—the committee followed the pattern it had set with Kansas. The one went to Ike.



HARRY SOMMERS
He made a deal.

"Consent" in Puerto Rico

Puerto Rico's contests were settled by "agreement"—all three for Taft.

Delegate Hector Gonzalez Blanes, a member of the "legal" delegation, explained: His delegation was for Taft. The contesting delegation, guided by Ikeman Garcia Mendez, had two uncommitted members, one member for Ike. The rival leaders met with Gabrielson, and finally Mendez agreed that one of his delegates, if seated, would vote for Taft. Said Blanes: "Mendez wanted to . . . let the people back home think he hadn't come up here for nothing."

When the agreement was announced, Mendez shouted that he had not really "agreed," but had "consented." Politically, Puerto Rico seemed to have reached the age of consent.

The Texas Steal

Taftmen were worried about Texas. Eisenhower supporters had carried the precinct and county conventions overwhelmingly for Ike, only to be unseated by the Taft-controlled organization at the state convention in Mineral Wells (*TIME*, June 9). The only Taft argument was the charge, based on assumptions, that the Eisenhower voters were Democrats. A wave of disgust at Taft's Texas "steal" had swept across the country. Something had to be done.

Some New "Contests." As the Texas hearing was scheduled to begin, National Committee Chairman Gabrielson read a telegram from Herbert Hoover, who said he had tried to settle the contested delegate fight. In his efforts, said Hoover, he had suggested "to Mr. Taft's supporters that protests should not be raised in New Jersey, Connecticut and Washington," and they had agreed. Now, he added, he hoped that the committee would arrive at "an

amicable and equitable settlement" of the Texas dispute. Hoover seemed to be saying that the Taftmen had been generous; now the Ikemans should reciprocate. But the fact was that there were no real contests in New Jersey, Connecticut and Washington which could be balanced against the contests in Texas and other Southern states.

Gabrielson picked up a letter from Bob Taft. Now that he had fully analyzed the Texas situation, said Taft, he proposed a compromise: the delegation should be split 22 for Taft, 16 for Ike. The Eisenhower delegation from Texas stood 33 for Ike, five for Taft; the Taft delegation was divided 30 for Taft, four for Ike, four leaning to MacArthur. Said Taft: "While I will suffer a delegate loss in making this proposal, I am doing so because I think it is so generous that its equity cannot be questioned."

Actually, Taft was trading part of his Texas claim for the Georgia grab, and stood to gain votes in the process.

No Deal. After reading Taft's letter, Gabrielson recessed the hearing and urged the Taft Texans, headed by National Committeeman Henry Zweifel, and the Texans for Ike, headed by Houston Oilman Jack Porter, to get together. But the Eisenhower men refused to deal.

From Porter, Taft's analysis of the Texas situation later brought a hard-hitting statement: "In Senator Taft's letter to the national committee, in which he was permitted . . . to appear as an advocate and judge . . . he showed cynical disregard of morality . . . In the 7th, 13th and 16th Congressional Districts, there were no contests. When the Eisenhower delegates from those districts walked out of the state convention and joined the Eisenhower convention, there were no delegates remaining to represent those districts. And yet Senator Taft claims in his letter that he won those districts."

Back in the packed hearing room, there was soon evidence to show why the Taft forces were fearful about Texas. The Ikemans brought on a parade of witnesses to tell what happened at the precinct, county and state conventions.

John Paul Jones, a tall, firm-jawed World War II Navy officer, told what happened in northeastern Texas' Rusk County: "By majority vote I was elected one of the delegates to the state convention. A resolution endorsing Dwight D. Eisenhower and instructing the state convention delegates to vote in his favor was seconded by [County Chairman] Joe Compton and carried by 13 to 1 . . . There was no walkout—no rump convention . . . Later that week, Compton, a longtime friend of Henry Zweifel's, received instructions to file a false return on that convention, naming a Taft slate of delegates and claiming a resolution had been passed endorsing Taft. When Compton was placed under oath before the state executive committee, he admitted that he had participated in the convention that endorsed Eisenhower, and he ad-



John Zimmerman

HERBERT HOOVER

Facts outweighed generosity.

mitted that no other county conventions had been held, yet the state executive committee voted 39 to 19 to seat his "dream" delegation."

One-Man Convention. Houston Lawyer Malcolm McCordqudale reported on Brazos County in southeast Texas. Said he: "The county chairman was a Zweifel henchman. He looked over these delegates and he saw he was going to get outvoted, so he just refused to call the meeting to order . . . He ran the delegates off the premises, held a county convention all by himself, elected himself delegate to Mineral Wells; he was seated at Mineral Wells, and cast the entire five votes for the county himself . . ."

When their turn came, the Taft forces called no Texans before the national committee. Three lawyers presented the case and bore down hard on the Taft argument: the Texas precinct conventions had been packed with Democrats, whose real motive was to trick Republicans into nominating a candidate who couldn't win.

The Taftmen did not try to prove that individual Ike supporters were, in fact, Democrats. The national committee simply accepted their general assertions that this was the case. On that point, former Representative Ben Guill, the only Texas Republican elected to Congress in the past 20 years, had a sharp comment. Said Ikeman Guill: "The people who attended those conventions conformed with the election code of Texas; they sent the declarations saying 'I am a Republican.' They did it in good faith, and I don't know how in the name of heaven the state committee down at Mineral Wells could take that list of fine Texas people and go down that list and say: 'This man is a liar; this man is a Republican; the next 25 people are liars; that is a Republican; the next 100 are liars; or here is a Republican.'"

When all the testimony and argument



Associated Press

HENRY ZWEIFEL
Taft set the terms.

were in, the national committee's Taft majority landed its final blow on the Ike-men's heads. The vote: 60-41 to split Texas 22 for Taft and 16 for Eisenhower, exactly as Candidate Taft had suggested in his letter.

"Serious Moral Cloud"

Republican leaders of every stripe raised a chorus of protest against the roughshod operations of Taft forces in Chicago.

Early in the week, as the Taft steamrollers picked up speed, 23 of the nation's 25 Republican governors, in Houston for the annual Governors' Conference, joined in signing a telegram to Republican National Committee Chairman Guy Gabrielson. They asked him to abandon the basic Taft convention tactic: the rule that once pro-Taft delegates from contested states are seated by the Taft-dominated national committee and credentials committee, they must be allowed to participate in any full convention vote on the seating of other contested delegations. Said the governors: "We believe that if contested delegations are permitted to vote on the seating of other contested state delegations, the Republican Party . . . will enter a vital and difficult campaign under a serious moral cloud."

Next day, John Fine of Pennsylvania and Maryland's Theodore R. McKeldin, the only Republican governors who did not attend the conference, announced that they were in full agreement. Undismayed by this unanimous appeal from the Republicans who know how to get elected to executive office, both Gabrielson and Taft stuck to their guns. A reporter reminded Taft that the problem of voting by contested delegates was considered a moral issue by Utah's J. Bracken Lee, one of the Ohio Senator's three lonely supporters among Republican governors. Taft's reply was typical of his whole campaign: He snapped: "Governor Lee is all wrong."

Shortly after he reached Chicago from Houston, Governor Lee seemed to agree with Senator Taft's statement about him. Lee and the two other Taft governors—Len Jordan of Idaho and Norman, Brunsdale of North Dakota—repudiated the Houston statement that they had signed. Their delegations voted with Taft's side in the rules fight. Said Lee: "The statement . . . at Houston was signed . . . to see that everything that was done was above reproach. But . . . in fairness to everyone concerned, it is impossible for me to see how you can change long-established rules in the middle of the game."

As he spoke, other outraged Republicans were taking the moral position stated by the governor. Said California's Senator Richard Nixon: "The real issue is whether the Republican Party is to survive . . . whether the selection of the Republican candidate for President is to be determined by the will of the people or by a small clique of politicians who happen to control the party machinery."

California's Governor Earl Warren reminded Republicans that "a day of reckoning" would come in November. Mich-

igan's Dr. John Wood, a Republican delegate who had once supported Taft, was more specific: "If Taft is the nominee, I will still work for him, but it will be a losing fight."

THE CONVENTION Loaded List

The Republican National Committee showed its bias in other ways than the contested-delegates fight. It picked an almost 100% pro-Taft group of convention officials (*TIME*, June 23), and it loaded the list of invited speakers with a high proportion of Taft partisans.

Elder Statesman Herbert Hoover and Elder Hero Douglas MacArthur were choices at which anti-Taft Republicans could not cavil, though MacArthur was for Taft. But the national committee



John Zimmerman
SENATOR McCARTHY
Why?

made no effort to balance these choices by a list of speakers with more appeal to independent voters.

The national committee's list carried the names of only two governors out of 25 G.O.P. governors now in office. The list of Senators was even more remarkable. Bridges of New Hampshire was an obvious choice, since he is the party leader in the Senate. But the other invited Senators, and by that fact certified as distinguished members of the party, were Kem of Missouri, Cain of Washington and McCarthy of Wisconsin.

Lackluster Senator Kem is strongly opposed to "foreign entanglements"; Cain is a windbag; and McCarthy is McCarthy. Millions of independent and convertible voters are looking at their television sets in search of Republicanism's face. The national committee chose to present a face that was not the Republican Party as it is, but the Republican Party as the Democrats say it is.

The Eye of the Nation (See Cover)

A European is astonished to see nearly one thousand men prepare to transact the two most difficult pieces of business an assembly can undertake, the solemn consideration of their principles, and the selection of the person they wish to place at the head of the nation, in the sight and hearing of twelve or fourteen thousand other men and women . . .

—James Bryce,

The American Commonwealth (1893)

In 1952, the solemn business was being transacted in the sight and hearing of some 50 million people who were watching the loud, gaudy—and deeply serious—scene through the electric eye of TV.

Fate of the World? Slowly, through Chicago's hot, traffic-jammed streets, the herd of delegates converged on the convention hall, the International Amphitheater, which swam in the pungent smell from the surrounding stockyards. The delegates were a serious bunch. They seemed to realize that their party and their nation had come to a crossroads.

The convention hall itself seemed a touch less garish than usual. The gay red, white & blue was balanced by quiet greys and blues (which show up more sharply on TV). The face of Abraham Lincoln looked down earnestly on the delegates. An hour behind schedule, pudgy National Chairman Guy Gabrielson advanced to the rostrum, which jutted, like the bridge of an ocean liner, above the floor. "O.K., boys," he said, and banged the gavel.

The delegates seemed impatient with the time-honored ritual—the prayer, the singing of the national anthem, the welcoming speeches, and the chair's plea, repeated like an incantation, to clear the aisles. Gabielson delivered his opening speech, his eyes glued to a gadget on the speaker's stand known as the teleprompter (which spells out a prepared speech line for line on a moving band). Said he, in a political cliché with a hard core of truth: "The fate of the world is in the hands of these delegates . . ."

He ripped into the Democrats, and the delegates roared dutifully, but they clearly wanted to get down to business, i.e., the rules fight between the Taft and Eisenhower forces (*see above*), which brought the convention's first tense hours of drama and caused the air-conditioned atmosphere to heat up fast.

The Hero. In their hotel rooms, before TV sets, the candidates watched the proceedings that determined their future. Up to the last minute, they had been shaking hands, making speeches, exuding confidence.

Ike's trip across the country from Denver and his arrival in the convention city had been something of a triumph. At station after station, thousands of people gathered to catch a glimpse of him, hear him denounce Taft's steamroller methods. For a while, after his arrival, Eisenhower forgot politics and attended the annual

reunion of the veterans of the 82nd Airborne Division. Amid flickering candles and muffled drums for the dead, Eisenhower wept. He recalled how he had visited the 82nd on the eve of its drop into Normandy, how the men had smiled at him and told him in effect: "Don't worry." Now, at Chicago, the men of the 82nd cheered his words and, again, smiled.

That night, Taft arrived on the battlefield, welcomed by brass bands and crowds of loyal supporters. Television covered his entry, and the resulting fuss annoyed Bob Taft. "That," snapped he, "is a good example of why we don't have TV at national committee meetings." But Eisenhower seemed to enjoy watching Taft's arrival on TV.

The tumult & the shouting around the

head, his handkerchief waving like a truce flag to plead for a letup in the relentless assault on his eyes, ears and vote.

"Get Him!" The assault had begun weeks before the convention, with urgent instructions from editorial writers, wives, golf partners, candidates and taxi drivers, but that was mild compared to what awaited him in Chicago. Before he was in the city an hour, he could imagine a cigar-gnawing pol bending over a radar screen in a smoke-filled backroom and crying with fiendish glee: "Here comes Jim Smith! Get him!"

No sooner had the Delegate scrambled off his train than volunteer railroad commandos descended on him with war whoops of "Taft" or "Ike." Occasionally, a Taft welcomer would pounce on an Ike arrival, only to throw him back again into

Controlling the hoopla, like organists on the keyboard, throwing in an extra furioso here and an obligato there, were the boys at headquarters. On the Hilton's eleventh floor, the Eisenhower GHQ was somewhat disorganized but fervent. "Demonstration materials" went out by the truckload. As one load of 600 Eisenhower hats was sent to the front, Volunteer Worker George McMullen said: "Don't worry, we'll have the bodies to go under those hats. Bodies are our job. We know just where to call when we need, let's say 150 bodies for a demonstration at the Hilton or to whomp it up at the Congress Hotel, where Taft is staying."

Taft headquarters—calmer, more professional and (connoisseurs noted) staffed with the prettier girls—was also concerned with bodies. A Cleveland lawyer named Paul Walter, close friend of Bob Taft's, proudly displayed a file of cards carrying the name of each delegate together with vital political statistics. Taft cards carried blue tabs while Ike cards wore pink other candidates black. Behind curtains, Walter kept a huge board with colored thumbtacks representing each delegate.

Mr. Delegate could feel not only the prodding thumbs of rival politicians on his back; he could feel something far stranger, more novel and disconcerting. He could feel, literally, the eye of the nation upon him.

Eerie World. This was TV's convention. The three major TV networks were spending \$10 million on convention coverage (sponsors were expected to pay only \$8,000,000 of the bill). They had more than 1,000 workers on hand, some 30 tons of equipment, enough wire to stretch to the Fiji Islands and back. They relayed the convention to 108 TV stations across the land. Cities beyond the coaxial cable (Birmingham, New Orleans and Memphis) arranged for special microwave relays to pick up the big show.

The International Amphitheater, chosen chiefly because it has more room for TV coverage than the otherwise more convenient Chicago Stadium, was one vast TV studio. Corridors and galleries were transformed into an eerie world where technicians manhandled reality, mixed sound and split sight. There were rooms with soundproof walls and rooms with glass windows, interview rooms and control rooms and silent, forbidding rooms of mysterious purpose.

The Peepie-Creepie. Most startling TV innovation was a portable camera known as the walkie-lookie, or peepie-creepie, with which the enterprising TV reporter could sneak up to Mr. Delegate and catch him yelling his head off or scratching his nose. Early in the convention, Guy Gabrilson spotted one of them on the floor and cried: "There's a talkie-walkie. No talkie-walkie allowed on the floor—no sir!" Another innovation: the periscope camera, which technicians maneuvered to get shots above the heads of the crowd.

The networks had seven big-caliber cameras trained on the convention floor (their pictures were pooled), plus 70



Governor JOHN FINE & FRIEND
In the sight of 50 million Americans . . .

candidates in the ballrooms and lobbies and makeshift offices rose to fever pitch—only to become completely beside the point. For, with the knock of Gabrilson's gavel, the candidates moved temporarily off the scene. This was the hour of Mr. Delegate. He was the hero (or victim?) of the occasion.

He was the fellow who showed up on the politicos' charts as a number in a little square. But in the flesh, and on the TV screen, he was the fellow in shirtsleeves with a big badge on his chest and a little flag in his hand, the fellow who was being pushed around by ushers, having his back slapped until the sight of a lifted hand made him wince; he was being swept along in demonstrations, serenaded by brass bands, orators and other noisemakers; he was the fellow who listened, yelled, applauded, booted, groaned, laughed, looked bewildered and mopped his fore-

the maelstrom like a fisherman tossing back a fingerling.

In one of the 12,500 rooms reserved for the convention (varying in price from \$5 to \$110), the Delegate was besieged with phone calls, letters, telegrams. Senator Taft wanted him to drop by "Taft Town" in the Hilton hotel, where refreshments, a TV screen, Taft literature and Sammy Kaye awaited him. General Eisenhower, on the other hand, wanted him to drop in at the Blackstone Theater for an Ike boosters' rally.

He got nearly as much mail as Santa Claus at Christmas, and more funch, dinner and cocktail invitations than Marilyn Monroe. Candidates' headquarters showered him and Mrs. Delegate with gifts, ranging from jewelry and perfume to Bromo Seltzer. From Newark, N.Y., by daily courier a dedicated florist sent him an "Eisenhower Better Times Rose."

cameras elsewhere in the hall and all over Chicago. Ten were self-contained mobile units with their own small power stations, marvels of the electronic age.

But it was a major miracle when any one man knew what the various cameras were doing at various times. In an attempt to keep the herd together, networks set up short-wave telephones, walkie-talkies, telephone switchboards, messenger squads—everything in the signal handbook except carrier pigeons and smoke signals.

The pre-convention campaign had tested several techniques of television political coverage. One of the most widely used is the panel discussion, which tends, unless rehearsed, to be a hash of unrelated statements. When it is rehearsed, it tends to be a cliché contest. The giant "press conference" is another waste of time in most cases, although occasionally (e.g., Ike's first press conference at Abilene) it comes to life. One of the most successful TV techniques is the small press conference, with one public man and eight or ten really well-trained reporters.

That TV Feeling. The television coverage put a great new strain on campaigners. They were not allowed to look tired. They (or their speech writers) had to produce more ideas; the political speech, which once upon a time was good for 100 whistle stops across the country, is now used up in one TV appearance.

The TV reporters had their fears too, particularly the threat of charges of favoritism. Said one ABC man: "Why, if, for instance, one camera picked out a couple of delegates sleeping during a Taft speech, it would be a great temptation to show it. It is a beautiful picture. But you can't show it—especially if while an Ike speech is being made a camera picks up a shot of people getting all excited."

The TV feeling may have a healthy effect on politics, by bringing the country much closer to the words and actions of its politicians. In a negative sense, this was demonstrated by the national committee's decision to exclude TV (and other "paraphernalia media," including still photographers) from its hearings on the contested delegations. Millions of Americans, already considering it their right to be present at major news events through TV, resented having the committee shut them out. The committee's action backfired in one case, when an enterprising radio reporter smuggled a microphone into the room (hiding the wire under the rug), recorded some anti-Taft testimony, which was later broadcast.* Outside, TV cameras caught the grim faces of three guards posted at the closed door.

TV saw the circus, but it also saw, here & there, the sober and bitterly earnest business of the convention. An American party convention (as James Bryce knew even in 1893) is a highly intricate and

* Another radioman dangled a microphone from a projection booth in the committee's conference room, but coked a member on the head with it and was evicted.

sensitive political assembly in which the pressures, deals and loyalties of months and years burst to light. It has always been far more serious than the paper hats and the noisemakers suggest, and, despite the most brazen political backroom coups, eventually subject to the will of the citizen. The presence of TV's eye made it more so. "Jim," the eye seemed to be saying to Mr. Delegate, "Jim, they're watching you."

The Keynote

The old soldier, whose oratory on returning from the Far East had stirred the nation as it seldom is stirred by the spoken word, strode solemnly to the convention rostrum. The hushed hall waited, in mass expectancy, for another memorable address. Douglas MacArthur, General of the

have seen; I have heard . . . a deep sense of fear that our leaders in their insatiate demand for ever more personal power might destroy the republic and erase from the earth those mighty principles of government which brought to this land a liberty, a dignity and a prosperity never before known . . ."

With classic cadences MacArthur held up, point by point, the Democratic "failures." The people, he said, "view with dismay":

¶ "The once proud and mighty victor . . . in a fight for national survival [deprived] in Korea of the power and the means and the will to achieve victory—our country's traditional military goal . . ."

¶ "The alarming change in the balance of world power, arising from the tragic decisions taken by willful or guileless men



Associated Press

SENATOR HENRY CABOT LODGE & FRIEND

. . . loud, gaudy and deeply serious business.

Army and one of the great orators of his day, did not disappoint his audience.

With a trumpet blast of rolling phrases, he sounded at once the call to a great political crusade: "A crusade to which all sound and patriotic Americans, irrespective of party, may well dedicate their hearts and minds and fullest effort. Only thus can our beloved country restore its spiritual and temporal strength and regain once again the universal respect."

New Leadership. The times, said MacArthur, demand a new national leadership. His indictment of the Democratic Administration "for all of its tragic blunders" crackled and thundered. Resentment against the Administration, he said, has "poured from the hearts of the American people from North to South, East to West, with no distinction of race, creed, color or political affiliation, I know."

"From the four corners of the land, I

representing us at Teheran, Yalta, Potsdam and elsewhere . . . Soviet ascendancy as a world power and our own relative decline . . ."

¶ "Tolerance of corruption or worse in the . . . public service."

¶ "The rising burden of our fiscal commitments, the deprivation of the opportunity to accumulate resources for future security . . . the oppressive burden of the tax levy . . ."

Old Virtues. MacArthur quoted from George Washington's Farewell Address to drive home the basic need for religion and morality in the nation's life. Then he went on: "Public policy no longer is geared to the simple determination of that which is right and that which is wrong . . . The party of Jefferson and Jackson . . . that party of noble heritage has become captive to the schemers and planners who have infiltrated its ranks of leadership to set

the national course unerringly toward the socialistic regimentation of a totalitarian state . . .

It is "the hypocrisy of self-righteously" for present-day Democrats to claim themselves as true liberals. "Every move they make to circumvent the spirit of the Constitution, every move they make to centralize political power, every move they make to curtail and suppress individual liberty is reaction in its most extreme form . . . The framers of the Constitution were the most liberal thinkers of all the ages . . . Their concept held to the primacy of the individual's interest; that of our present leadership to the predominance of the state . . ."

Foolish Strategy. The old soldier's smashing frontal attack was aimed at the Democratic Administration. In no sense was it a speech favoring the Taft faction as against Eisenhower.

Some of his most telling blows were aimed at the Administration's global strategy: "We practically invited Soviet dominance over the free peoples of Eastern Europe . . . We deliberately withdrew our armies . . . permitting the advance of Soviet forces . . . to plant the red flag of Communism on the ramparts . . . of Western civilization . . .

"We foolishly permitted the encirclement of Berlin by Soviet forces . . . We gave over to Soviet control the industrial resources of Manchuria, the area of North Korea and the Kuriles pointed at the heart of the Japanese home islands. We condemned our faithful wartime ally, the Chinese people, to the subjugation of Communist tyranny . . ." And once again, on the issue of Korea and the Administration's pursuit of a stalemate, MacArthur warned: "It is fatal to enter any war without the will to win it . . ."

It was also fatal, continued the general, to neglect Asia for Europe. "One would be foolhardy indeed to quench a fire in the kitchen while leaving another room afire . . ." MacArthur labored another pet Democratic policy: "The Administration is obsessed by the idea that we can spend ourselves into a position of leadership abroad, just as it believes we can spend ourselves into prosperity at home . . . Both are based upon illusory premises . . . World leadership can only rest upon world respect. Such respect is one of those spiritual ideals . . . influenced solely by the soundness of . . . our own civilization . . ."

Moral Strength. With "strong moral leadership," said MacArthur, the U.S. people and a free civilization would hurl back its enemies. It was up to the Republicans to supply that leadership.

"At the close of the Constitutional Convention, George Washington remarked to Benjamin Franklin that he believed the Constitution . . . was a great and noble charter of liberty . . . 'Yes, general,' Franklin responded, 'if we can make it work.'

"We have made it work in the days of our great past. And come November, we will make it work again—so help us God!"

THE PRESIDENCY

Limbering Up

Last week Harry Truman boarded an Air Force Constellation in Washington and headed for Arkansas. His prime objective was the dedication of the big new Bull Shoals Dam on the White River. But he succumbed to campaign fever almost as soon as he breathed the hot summer air of the outlands.

He switched from his plane to a special Missouri Pacific Lines train at Little Rock. When it pulled into the station at Newport (pop. 6,262), 84 miles up the line, patient knots of people were waiting in the heat under the platform lights. It was a sight the President could not resist.



Associated Press

MACARTHUR AT CHICAGO
"We will make it work again."

He hustled right outside. "This happens to be the No. 1 whistle stop of 1952," he said, raising his voice to compensate for the lack of a loudspeaker. "There are going to be a lot more of them."

Next day he teed off on the G.O.P. In a back-platform speech to 5,000 people at Batesville (pop. 6,372), he laid down his text: "There is not a man or woman in this audience who is not better off as a result of 20 years of Democratic rule. Now if you want to throw that out the window [cries of 'No! No!' from the crowd] and go off after false gods . . . I can't stop you. But do a little thinking . . ."

His appearance at the dam got off to a wonderful beginning. The country around had been parched for weeks, but almost as the President began speaking, rain fell. "It looks like I really brought you good luck," he said. His speech was an appeal for Southern loyalty to the Democratic Party.

"You people . . . know what it was like

in the South in the 1930s . . . the backward farms . . . the struggling businesses . . . the bank failures. What a difference today. I know the New Deal and the Fair Deal have done more for the South than any other national administration in . . . history." He talked of new factories, rehabilitated farms, the blessing of rural electricity, of new homes and healthy children. "Remember . . . this year when you see & hear the storm of political propaganda that will [be used] to try to turn back the clock." He spoke four times during the day and flew back to Washington.

Last week the President also:

¶ Paid a surprise call on the Senate, got a rising ovation from both Democratic and Republican members, heard Vice President Alben Barkley eulogize him as a "great President."

¶ Explained how he expects to reveal his choice for Democratic nominee: Tom Gavins of Kansas City, an old friend and Delegate Harry Truman's alternate, will vote on the first ballot at the national convention for Truman's candidate.

¶ Went to Washington's Griffith Stadium with Mrs. Truman to see a doubleheader between the New York Yankees and the Washington Senators. He sat patiently under an umbrella after rain stopped play in the fourth inning, munched a hot dog, and had a bottle of pop. But after an hour, Weather Prophet Truman gave up and left. His hunch was right. Another hour passed before the sun came out and the game was resumed.

THE CONGRESS

Hidden Shoals

Anxious to get out to Chicago and the serious business of politicking, the nation's lawmakers chopped away furiously last week at the jungle of neglected legislation which had to be dealt with before the 82nd Congress could adjourn for the last time. Night after night, a small light under the statue on the Capitol dome burned brightly, indicating that Congress was at work. In the House chamber, weary Speaker Sam Rayburn, pausing only to spit with experienced accuracy into his goboon, cleared hundreds of routine bills with incessant repetition of the magic words: "Without objection, so ordered."

Bills of major importance passed with little more discussion. In five days' time, the Congress completed action on:

¶ The peace contract between the Bonn Republic and the Western allies.

¶ A treaty protocol to bring West Germany into NATO.

¶ A G.I. Bill of Rights, giving men who have served in the armed forces since the beginning of the Korean war roughly the same privileges previously accorded to World War II veterans.

¶ A \$46.6 billion military appropriations bill.

The drive for adjournment hit hidden shoals, however, when the \$10 billion supplemental appropriations bill came out of a House-Senate conference still carrying

a House rider which would cut atomic-energy funds in half and seriously restrict construction of new atomic installations. Rising to the attack, Iowa's Republican Senator Bourke Hickenlooper, in a surprising burst of stirring and statesmanlike oratory, warned that the rider would blunt the U.S. atomic-energy program at a critical stage. Passionately, he demanded that the bill be sent back to conference for another try at removal of the rider.

To Hickenlooper's side rallied Democratic allies: Minnesota' Hubert Humphrey, Illinois' Paul Douglas, Majority Leader Ernest McFarland of Arizona. In an attempt to save the day for the Senate's let's-get-out-of-Washington faction, Tennessee's Kenneth McKellar got to his tired old feet. McKellar swore that the House would never abandon the rider, and that, anyway, the bill wasn't such a bad one. But after McKellar had slumped back into his chair, Hickenlooper and his supporters won the day. At dawn, in a turbulent voice vote, the Senate sent the bill back to conference. This week the conference reached a compromise on the atomic energy appropriation, and the 82nd Congress adjourned.

INVESTIGATIONS

Verdict on Katyn

Ever since 1943, when the Berlin radio charged that the Russians had murdered thousands of Polish officers in the Katyn (rhymes with sateen) Forest near Smolensk, all Communists and many non-Communists have dismissed the accusation as Nazi propaganda. Nine months ago, however, a special committee of the House of Representatives headed by Indiana's Democratic Ray Madden launched its own investigation of the Katyn massacres (TIME, Nov. 26). Last week, after questioning witnesses in the U.S., Britain,

Germany and Italy, Madden's group announced its verdict: "This committee unanimously agree . . . that the Soviet NKVD committed the massacre of Polish army officers in the Katyn Forest . . . not later than the spring of 1940." Total number of Polish officers, intellectuals and clergymen believed to have been slaughtered by the Russians at Katyn and similar mass executions: 15,000.

Report on the I.P.R.

The Truman Administration is under attack on charges of two kinds of corruption: 1) the garden or influence-peddling variety, and 2) even more serious allegations of ideological corruption that led to failures of foreign policy. Last week, while the Republican National Committee was hurting that party's chances of walloping the Democrats on the first count, a Senate subcommittee headed by a Democrat, Pat McCarran of Nevada, brought in a highly damaging report against the Administration on the second.

The McCarran subcommittee, set up by Congress in December 1950, plunged immediately into a complex inquiry: Was the Institute of Pacific Relations infiltrated by Communists and their sympathizers? If so, how much control did the I.P.R. exert on U.S. public opinion and U.S. Far Eastern policy?

Last week, after 17 months of study and hearing, involving 66 witnesses and thousands of documents, the McCarran committee gave its answer. A 226-page report, packed with fascinating quotations from witnesses and documentary exhibits, boiled down to a crushing verdict against the I.P.R.: "The subcommittee concludes . . . that the I.P.R. has been, in general, neither objective nor nonpartisan, and concludes further that, at least since the mid-1930s, the net effect of the I.P.R. activities on United States public opinion has been pro-Communist and pro-Soviet, and has frequently and repeatedly been such as to serve international Communist, Chinese Communist, and Soviet interests, and to subvert the interests of the United States . . ."

Loaded for Bear. The McCarran committee, unlike the Tydings committee, which preceded it and which seemed more interested in belittling subversion than in pinning it down, was loaded for bear. But McCarran's counsel, Robert Morris, rigorously avoided star-chamber or headline-hunting procedures, sifted evidence for fairness in secret executive sessions.

The committee found:

¶ 54 persons connected in various ways with I.P.R. were identified by witnesses as participants in "the Communist world conspiracy against democracy."

¶ 14 men & women connected with I.P.R. had refused to say whether they were Communists on the ground that their answers might incriminate them. Among better-known names: Lawrence Rosinger, Frederick Vanderbilt Field.

¶ 25 men & women connected with I.P.R. and involved by evidence in pro-Communist activities were out of reach (abroad,



United Press

JOHN P. DAVIES JR.
A push for pro-Communists?



Associated Press

JOHN CARTER VINCENT
A fulcrum for subversion?

dead, in hiding, etc.) of subpoena. Included: Gunther Stein, Agnes Smedley, Andrew Roth.

¶ A small core of I.P.R. officials and staffers, who were pro-Communist, also carried the main burden of I.P.R. activities behind a screen of non-Communist officials and contributors to the institute. To the I.P.R. protest that most writing in the institute's periodicals was non-Communist, the committee answered: "Non-Communist or 'neutral writing' plus . . . pro-Communist writing means, whatever the exact percentages, a net pro-Communist effect . . ."

¶ Over a period of years, John Carter Vincent (former chief of the China desk in the U.S. State Department, now Minister to Tangier) was the principal fulcrum of I.P.R. pressures and influence in the State Department . . . The I.P.R. . . . through . . . influence in the White House, by reports from . . . the field . . . sought to bring pressure to bear to undermine the Chinese government, and to exalt the status of the Chinese Communist Party . . . This effort had aimed at giving the Chinese Communists 1) the status of "a recognized force," 2) then a place in a "coalition" government, 3) finally, recognition as the legitimate government of all China.

False Testimony. In its probing, the committee believed it had come across two important cases of false testimony.

Johns Hopkins' Professor Owen Lattimore edited I.P.R.'s *Pacific Affairs* from 1934 to 1941. The report denounced him as a "conscious, articulate instrument of the Soviet conspiracy"; Lattimore denounced right back, calling the report "fantastic and inane." On "at least five separate matters," charged the committee, Lattimore had not told the whole truth. One example: "The evidence . . . shows conclusively that Lattimore knew Frederick V. Field to be a Communist; that he

collaborated with Field after he possessed this knowledge; and that he did not tell the truth before the subcommittee about this association with Field . . ."

John P. Davies Jr., now political adviser to the U.S. High Commissioner for Germany, had long served as a top China expert in the State Department. From a former Central Intelligence Agency operator, the committee heard that Davies in November 1949, had recommended that such pro-Communists as Agnes Smedley and Anna Louise Strong be used for CIA "consultation and guidance." Davies, under oath, had denied doing so. The committee urged the Department of Justice to submit its evidence of perjury, by both Latimore and Davies, to a federal grand jury.

The charges of perjury might not be easily proved in a court of law. Far more important was the fact that the McCar-

SHIPPING

Queen of the Seas

In 1851, when the American paddle-wheeler *Pacific* set a record for the Atlantic crossing, steamboats could barely exceed the time of a fast sailing vessel. The *Pacific's* time: 9 days 19 hr. 25 min. She was the last U.S. speed queen—since her day, the British, the Germans, the French and the Italians have held the Atlantic records. Last week, a century after the *Pacific's* run, the new superliner *United States* raced east into the Atlantic from New York.

It seemed almost a foregone conclusion that she would exceed the mark of 3 days 20 hr. 42 min. set in 1938 by the Cunard liner *Queen Mary* on the run between Ambrose Lightship and Bishop Rock on the southwest coast of England. But merely nibbling an hour or so off the record would

Shortly after 5 the next morning, her deep-voiced siren burst into a jubilant roar; she was off Bishop Rock, 2,982 miles from Ambrose Lightship, after a crossing of only 3 days 10 hr. 40 min. She had averaged 35.59 knots, had knocked to hr. 2 min. off the old mark. The *Queen Mary's* skipper, outward bound, sent her a sportsmanlike message: "Godspeed. Welcome to the Atlantic. Am sacking my chief engineer." Said the new ship's beaming skipper, Commodore Harry Manning: "I've still got more speed up my sleeve—we were just cruising."

The 3½-day crossing was actually, and a new era of steamship travel had begun.

MANNERS & MORALS

Lobstercide Made Easy

Boiling a lobster is not a difficult kitchen feat, but it is usually mastered more easily if a bottle of smelling salts and/or a double dollop of gin are placed close at hand. According to ancient ritual, the beast must be plunged alive into a potful of boiling water; it invariably spends the better part of two minutes frantically trying to climb back out, and the cook needs a firm hand to keep the lid pressed down until it succumbs.

Those who become hardened and casual lobster boilers usually do so by a firm belief that the lobster, despite its claw-waving, eye-rolling, scrabbling and thumping in the boiling vat, really doesn't feel a thing, since, after all, it is only a lobster. But last week the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals managed to suggest—without really saying so—that the lobster might screech with pain and horror at this treatment if only he were wired for sound.

The suggestion was the work of one Dr. Svend Nielsen, a Danish pathologist currently employed at the S.P.C.A.'s Angell Memorial Animal Hospital in Boston. After dispatching a total of twelve burly and belligerent New England lobsters, the doctor came to the conclusion that they were capable of pain. With a sharp, clinical eye, he noted that shortly before death "the tail is seen to perform small fitlike movements" and that it curls tightly when the lobster finally cashes in its chips. This did not mean, however, that "our humane friends" could not enjoy lobster meat without "those disturbing thoughts" which may have inhibited them in the past.

If the lobster is placed in cold water, which is then brought to a boil, the doctor suggested, it will cooperatively lose consciousness at between 80° and 90° F. Better yet, it can be anesthetized by immersion in a solution made by mixing a pound of table salt in two quarts of cold water. After one minute in this heady brew, it passes out cold, stays groggy for from three to five minutes, and can be boiled with no "visible signs of discomfort."

It seemed doubtful that New England housewives would pay much attention to his theory; with salt at about 7¢ a lb., it was much easier to reflect that nobody had ever heard a lobster holler "Help!"



THE "UNITED STATES" AT LE HAVRE
3 days 10 hr. 40 min.

Associated Press

ran committee has pulled together a strong case against the I.P.R. and has shown its influence on the U.S. Government to be a factor in U.S. policies that led to catastrophic losses in the Far East.

THE ADMINISTRATION

Red Ink

Last January, President Harry Truman predicted that the nation would go at least \$8 billion into the hole during fiscal 1952. But when the figures were all totted up, last week, the bill was much lighter than anticipated. Because of the stretch-out, military spending was \$8.40 million under estimates; total Mutual Security spending came to \$2.5 billion less than originally planned—the tab for military assistance to foreign countries was \$1.8 billion under expectations. Fiscal '52's actual budget deficit: \$4,017,000,000. The total national debt: \$259 billion.

mean little. Ships like the *Lusitania* and the *Mauretania* had guaranteed a 4½-day crossing in the early 1900s. The *Normandie* and the two British *Queens* had cut it to four days in the 1930s. If she was worth the toil, treasure and time it had taken to build her, the *United States* had to come significantly closer to airline time.

She quickly showed that she was capable of making history. In her first 20 hr. 24 min. at sea (a steamship's running time is figured from noon to noon), she averaged 34.11 knots—as compared with the *Queen Mary's* average of 31.13—and covered 606 nautical miles. The next day, despite heavy fog which forced her navigators to rely on radar, she increased her speed to 35.6 knots, and covered 801 miles, the greatest distance ever traversed by a ship in 24 hours. On her third day out, she went even faster, averaged an astounding 36.17 knots—almost 41 statute miles an hour.

INTERNATIONAL

UNITED NATIONS

Veto No. 51

Waking up at last to an opportunity that had been knocking loudly for weeks, the U.S. responded to Soviet Russia's vitriolic germ-warfare propaganda. The U.N. Security Council took up a U.S. resolution proposing an on-the-spot International Red Cross investigation of Communist charges that the U.N. forces had waged germ warfare in Korea. U.S. Delegate Ernest Gross challenged: "If what we say about the campaign of hate is not true, the Soviet government can show us up [with] . . . an impartial investigation."

Russia, of course, wanted no such thing. Soviet Delegate Jacob Malik used all the familiar stalling tactics—he demanded priority for an entirely different subject (new U.N. members) and was voted down; he insisted that representatives of Red China and North Korea be invited into the debate, and got voted down again. Then he strolled out to the delegates' lounge while the Council discussed the U.S. proposal.

When the vote came, however, Malik was quick to put his newspaper down. Ten of the eleven Council members voted for the investigation. Malik killed it with Russia's 51st U.N. veto. Then the U.S. bounced right back with a second proposal: a resolution roundly condemning "the practice of fabricating and disseminating" the germs of untruth. Malik announced that he would veto that one, too.

COMMUNISTS

The Contortionists

To East Berlin last week went the intellectual acrobats and performing seals of Communism's traveling peace circus. Two hundred strong, they staged their third meeting of the World Peace Council beneath a Barnum-&-Bailey-sized replica of Picasso's peace dove. And as usually happens when Communists gather under a big tent, the verbal contortionists stole the show.

French Nuclear Physicist Joliot-Curie led off with an exhibition of how to face in two directions at once. In one breath he told the council that U.S. troops in Europe and Korea should go back home where they came from. In the next, he implored the rest of the world to "help the American people out of the isolation in which they are being kept." But it was Ringmaster Stalin's favorite literary gymnast, Author Ilya Ehrenburg, who brought down the house with a faultless demonstration of how to say one thing while meaning another.

"We respect the American people," cooed Ehrenburg, suppressing the other Russian line about the germ-spreading American cannibals (*TIME*, June 30). "We respect their genius, their achievements in science, their inventiveness, their indus-



Lisa Larsen—Life

RUSSIA'S MALIK

The germs are not to be seen. trity." As for the "happy-go-lucky American character," Ehrenburg admitted that it does have a "certain charm."

"It is time the plain American should understand that Russians are not massing to deprive him of his little Ford, that the Chinese have no intention of meddling with his television programs, that Koreans do not lust after Mr. Smith's refrigerator. The Soviet people want peace, not because they are fainthearted and weak, but because they are truly generous. They want peace with America, with the America of the Progressives, the Republicans and the Democrats." In the U.S., Ehrenburg went on, the people are allowed to choose between Democrats and Republicans, between psychiatry and physiotherapy, between vacations in Florida and the Rockies. But not between war & peace.



Associated Press

RUSSIA'S EHRENBURG

The television is not to be disturbed.

Now the olive branch disappeared and out came the stick. Unlike the Russians, Ehrenburg told a cheering audience of some 2,000, the Americans are led by "a little group of madmen dreaming of a new war . . . If this handful of criminals decides to impose the American way of life [on the world] by force of arms, that way of life will collapse like a pack of cards."

With these peaceful words, Contortionist Ehrenburg took his seat and the trained seals clapped their flippers thunderously.

WAR IN KOREA

Air Pressure

General Mark Wayne Clark forged ahead with his program of pressure on the Communist enemy.

At General Van Fleet's Eighth Army headquarters last week, an Air Force contingent from Washington—acting Air Force Chief of Staff Nathan Twining, Air Force Under Secretary Roswell Gilpatric and six major generals—conferred on the air situation. Three days later some 70 U.S. Thunderjets attacked a North Korean officers'-training school near the Yalu, smashed and burned the barracks that housed 1,500 enemy cadets. When the enemy's MiGs tried to interfere, escorting U.S. Sabres shot down twelve of the Red jets. The indications were that more heavy U.N. air blows were on the schedule.

Generators Down. Heavy reinforcements of planes and pilots were being dispatched from the U.S. to beef up Mark Clark's air strength. Although Washington was holding the figures under a security lid, Columnists Joseph and Stewart Alsop estimated that "the planned reinforcement will increase the overall strength by 40%, and the strength in jet planes by an even higher percentage." In Korea, General Van Fleet publicly summarized that more air pressure might force the Reds to think a truce.

Navy and Air Force planes were still picking away last week at what remained of the North Korean power plants, smashed up in the sensational raids of late June. Photo reconnaissance of the June attacks showed that all the generator houses at three power sites had received direct hits, presumably smashing most of the Japanese-built generators beyond repair (even if the Reds had the spare parts). Air intelligence officers believed that hundreds of small North Korean factories (making small arms, small-caliber ammo, grenades, bayonets, uniforms, canteens, shoes) and ordnance shops (repairing trucks, tanks, artillery and locomotives) had been shut down, and that the enemy's radar net had been forced to switch to auxiliary generators, which are at the mercy of fuel deliveries.

Private Talk. The import of all this was not lost on the Communist delegates at Panmunjom, who showed less truculence at the true table.

The U.N. had a carrot to go with the

big stick—a face-saving proposal which might enable the Reds to agree to voluntary repatriation of prisoners. The U.N. proposed to reclassify and move out of its stockades all prisoners unwilling to return to Communist control, so that, at the time of any exchange, all remaining prisoners would be available for repatriation. The Communists were interested in this; but it still stuck in their craw that three out of four of the U.N.'s Chinese prisoners had indicated that they would forcibly resist any attempt to send them home. The Reds continued to demand the unconditional exchange of all "foreign" (non-Korean) prisoners. Nevertheless, they asked for a one-day recess to study the U.N. proposal, then for executive sessions to shield "realistic discussions." The U.N. agreed. A U.N. briefing officer told newsmen that the private proceedings were noticeably free of propaganda tirades.

The People's Choice

Everyone seems to disapprove of 77-year-old Syngman Rhee except the voters of South Korea. The U.S., Great Britain and the U.N. clicked their tongues in disapproval at President Rhee's high-handed way of running his nation. A majority of Korea's parliamentarians were violent and vociferous in opposition. Rhee's rejoinder: "Ask the people."

As his term of office as Korea's first and only President drew to an end last month, Rhee's re-election by the oppositionist Assembly was plainly in doubt. Rhee demanded a constitutional amendment giving the people the right to choose their President. Korea's assemblymen refused to pass the amendment. Rhee countered by throwing many of his opponents in jail, sending his police to terrorize others, and threatening to dissolve the As-

sembly altogether (TIME, June 9, *et seq.*).

Last week, with the opposition thus softened up, Rhee offered a compromise amendment. It included all his original demands (among them popular election for the presidency), but offered to yield the President's right to appoint a cabinet to the Premier and the Assembly. As President of the Republic, Rhee of course could still veto these appointments.

As a compromise, it was not much, but to Rhee's exhausted opponents, despairing of any help from the U.S. or other tongue-clicking powers, it looked better than nothing. Released from jail and routed out of their hiding places by Rhee's policemen, they meekly joined his forces in the Assembly, and accepted the compromise amendments 163-0. Rhee got to work on arrangements for a presidential election—confident that he is, after all, and in his own fashion, the people's choice.

THE SHORT UNHAPPY LIFE OF THE COMINFORMISTS

From Bucharest last week came another of those grimly familiar communiqués out of the Land of Darkness at Noon: "Ana Pauker has been relieved of her functions by the Presidium of the National Assembly." And so another Cominformist bit the dust. Five years ago, 18 Communist big shots gathered somewhere in Poland "to reorganize the general staff of the world revolution." Of these 18, two have been executed, two excommunicated; two have risen higher in favor, at least three, and possibly five, have been purged. Moreover, the leadership of every one of the six principal satellites in the Cominform has been shaken up. The roll call:

RUMANIA—**Ana Pauker**, 58, porcine First Lady of Communism reigned in Red Rumania as Foreign Minister and Politburocrat; more than any other Rumanian Red, was the link between Moscow and Bucharest. Began sliding last month (TIME, June 9) when accused of "crimes against the state." Confessed to deviation both right & left, and saw her power transferred to her rival, **George Gheorghiu-Dej**, who, along with her, was Rumania's spokesman at the Cominform's birth. Purged last week as Foreign Minister. Probable fate: public trial, imprisonment or death.

YUGOSLAVIA—Tito sent **Edvard Kardelj** and **Milovan Djilas** to the original Cominform meeting. After Tito broke from Moscow in 1948, all three were damned as "lackeys of the imperialists." Disposition: excommunicated.

HUNGARY—Two cliques vied for Moscow favor after the war. Neither risked leaving the country when the Cominform was set up: little shots went instead. One clique was led by bullet-headed **Matyas Rakosi**, now 62, Soviet-trained and a seasoned jailbird. The other was led by **Laszlo Rajk** (rhymes with yoick), boss of underground Hungarian Reds during Nazi occupation. Two years later, Rajk was ousted from the party, "confessed" to being a spy, traitor and informer, and to plotting with Tito to overthrow the Communist regime. Disposition: hanged. Now boss: Rakosi.

POLAND—No. 1 Communist when the Cominform was born was **Wladyslaw Gomulka**, 47, the "little Stalin" whose portrait was the political icon on every Polish street corner; was supreme for three postwar years, then began a Pauker-like fall in 1948. Castigated by the party for "alien opportunistic ideology," and though he admitted his errors, was removed as party secretary. Present state: in prison.

BULGARIA—**Vulko Chervenkov** (the name means "The Red Wolf") is one of the two original Cominformists whose fortunes have improved since 1947 (the other: Ana Pauker's rival, Gheorghiu-Dej). A veteran NKVD tough who spent 19 years in Moscow, Chervenkov became brother-in-law and bodyguard to famed Communist **Georgi Dimitrov**. He wore a necktie for the first time in 1948, now as boss of Bulgaria takes pains to swear his "loyalty to the last breath" to Stalin. Dimitrov, star of the Reichstag trial (1933), ex-Secretary General of the old Comintern, was the big man in Bulgaria's postwar days. Arriving from Moscow, he took over from homegrown Red **Traicho Kostov**, made Kostov his No. 2 man. Soon Kostov was accused of "anti-Sovietism," tried for treason. Persuaded to write a 32,000-word confession, at trial became the first major Communist defendant to repudiate a confession. Disposition: hanged. Dimitrov did not last either. Displeased with Dimitrov's own Titoist tendencies, the Kremlin called him to Moscow for "medical treatment." Final entry: dead of "liver ailment."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—Represented at the first Cominform meeting by **Rudolf Slansky**. A fierce, red-haired butcher's son who became the Kremlin's hatchet man in Czechoslovakia, he was considered the real power behind **Klement Gottwald**, front man in the coup of 1948. But in Czechoslovakia's recent struggle for power, it was Gottwald, not Slansky, who came out on top. Accused of "activities against the state" last December, Slansky was stripped of all offices. Disposition: "in custody," awaiting trial.



CHERVENKOV



GOMULK



TITO



RAKOSI



John Phillips—Left: Escher, Budapest Associated Press
SLANSKY



TIME, JULY 14, 1952

FOREIGN NEWS

FRANCE

Divided Rally

For six lonely years, a long-legged lamp-post of a man who lives in an unpretentious country manor 125 miles southeast of Paris has been watching and waiting for the Jerry-built Fourth Republic to collapse at his feet, as he always said it would. General Charles de Gaulle, at 61, still believes that in the "hour of catastrophe" France will thrust aside its inefficient coalitions, and turn instead to the only political force which has uncompromisingly opposed every postwar government it could not control: his own militant Rally of the French People (R.P.F.).

Since 1946, when *Le Grand Charles* walked out of his job as President of France because he could not get the authority he demanded, the "hour of catastrophe" has seemed so close, so often, that the weakening Fourth Republic has learned to live with it. But, as events turned, it was the waiting R.P.F., the biggest single voting bloc in the Assembly, that showed the first signs of crumbling. Last March, 27 of its 118 Deputies flouted party discipline to confirm commonsense Antoine Pinay as Premier (TIME, March 17). A month later, in another test of strength, 34 Gaullists voted for Pinay's "save-the-franc" budget, and another 77 Gaullists, by abstaining on the vote, helped keep Pinay's right-of-center government in office. Last week, at its annual convention, the R.P.F. burst wide open.

Waiting Catastrophe. "The Rally of the French People must be rallied," declared General de Gaulle grandly, as he welcomed 800 R.P.F. national councilors to the hot convention hall in the Parisian suburb of St. Maur. He asked them to approve a censure resolution, requiring all members to vote the party line on crucial tests in the Assembly or be kicked out of the party.

Deputy Edmond Barrachin, a fast-talking and well-to-do Parisian columnist, was up on his feet in a flash. Supporting Pinay, he cried, was "not a question of right or left. It was a question of saving the franc when the state had only 4 billion francs [\$11.5 million] in its coffers." What riled Barrachin most was that the R.P.F.'s policy of wantonly toppling cabinet after cabinet in an effort to provoke their national catastrophe often led to diabolical alliances of Gaullists and Communists. Barrachin's colleague, Deputy André Bardeon, had already resigned from R.P.F. in protest against such tactics. "For me the *Rassemblement* was a rallying of the French," wrote Bardeon in a letter to De Gaulle, "not a division of them . . . I was not elected to wait for the catastrophe, to hope for power from a new apocalypse, and day by day to play a game of hoping for the worst."

Watching History. *Le Grand Charles*, sitting among his followers like a schoolmaster among his pupils, listened impas-

sively. Then he rebuked the dissenters primarily: he recognized their sincerity but remained unconvinced by their arguments. He put the censure resolution to a vote of the party and won it hands down (478-56).

At this point 22 rebels, all members of the Assembly, including Barrachin and General Pierre Billotte, shoved their way out of the convention and across the street to a bistro. There they announced that they were quitting the R.P.F. for good. How many Gaullists would follow and vote with Pinay remained to be seen



Associated Press
GENERAL DE GAULLE
Hoping for the worst.

this week. Barrachin claimed 30 Deputies and 20 Senators; loyal Gaullists conceded him at least 30. With the Gaullists thus split, Premier Pinay's cabinet seemed assured a longer lease of life.

Not that this made any difference to *Le Grand Charles*, who would go on opposing until he or the Fourth Republic collapsed. "We never believed we'd be in power tomorrow," he told his loyalists. "But it is up to us to lead the others. We were made for that . . . If I didn't believe we should be called upon eventually, I wouldn't be here now. I'd be back in my little village, watching history go by."

Delicto, but not Flagrante

One morning last week a small grey limousine drove out of Paris' Santé Prison, bearing to freedom the chubby one-time pastry cook who is acting secretary general of France's Communist Party, the second largest in Western Europe. Jacques Duclos, who had been in the pokey for nearly five weeks on a conspiracy charge, listened happily to the cheers of some 50 friends, admirers and fellow troublemakers gathered outside. The car stopped; Mme. Duclos rushed up, bussed her hus-

band soundly on both cheeks, handed him a bunch of red gladiolas and got in beside him. Then the grey limousine drove away.

A French court had just decided that, although Duclos had been arrested during the Communist Ridgway riots on May 28 in a car fitted out with blackjack, loaded pistol and those two famous eating squabs (TIME, June 16), he was not in *flagrante delicto* (caught in the act), and was therefore entitled to parliamentary immunity as a member of the National Assembly. The five-man Paris appeals court (from whose decision there is no appeal) is headed by President Paul Didier, member of the Communist-backed "Peace Partisans."

GREAT BRITAIN

Royal Raise

Britain's royal family was about to get a raise. A special parliamentary committee appointed to draw up a Civil List for the reign of Elizabeth II last week recommended an increase of \$182,000 a year over George VI's allowance of \$148,000. Even so, Elizabeth II will be getting much less than her great-grandfather, Edward VII, did back in 1901 when the pound was worth three times as much.

Food bills at the various castles and palaces are up by \$27,000 over 1937. The household staffs have been cut by 100 servants, but wages have nevertheless risen \$140,000 over what George once paid. The annual laundry bill is \$4,500 higher. One happy item: royal automobile upkeep is down, because Elizabeth's husband, Philip, does a good deal of the driving himself. (Philip's personal allowance was set at \$12,000 a year, four times what he previously got.)

Prince Charles, Duke of Cornwall, was awarded one-ninth of the revenue of his Duchy of Cornwall (approximately \$10,000) until he reaches the age of 18, when he will get even more. Princess Margaret will get \$16,800 annually until she gets married. Princess Anne, and any other children the Queen may bear, will get nothing until they have reached 21.

The size of the royal budget, even after all the explanations, shocked Britons. Two Socialists, characteristically pinching-penny with non-Socialist expenditures, proposed to slice the Queen's personal allowance almost in two, and to knock \$84,000 off the Duke of Edinburgh's funds.

The egalitarian *Manchester Guardian* did not mind money spent on public pageantry but thought there might be less royal money wasted on levees based on "social differentiation and caste exclusiveness. These we can dispense with unless

* Who in Edinburgh last week noted that a prize cup she was presenting to a member of the Royal Company of Archers was engraved "Presented by Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth." Answered, the Queen ordered the cup returned to jewelers for addition of the Roman numeral II after her name. Many a Scot points out that Elizabeth I was Queen of England, but not Queen of Scotland.

we choose to continue presentations at Court for the sake of eager debutantes from the great American democracy . . . The main thing is to make the monarchy a more popular institution by relying on affection rather than on formality or display."

Yalu Hullabaloo

Roundly encased in a black coat, striped pants, and glowing good humor, Winston Churchill beckoned toward the Laborite side of the House of Commons. "We have all," he boomed, "watched with attention, mitigated by occasional fatigue, the twirls, twitchings and convulsions which are taking place on the Front Bench opposite."

The Laborites had just come from a private meeting of their own, one of the stormiest in years. Rebel Aneurin Bevan, who is louder about his anti-Americanism than his anti-Communism, was now making no secret of his campaign to wrest the party from Moderate Clement Attlee. The Bevan wing demanded a tough vote of censure against Churchill, against the U.S. bombing raids on the Yalu River power plants (TIME, July 7) and against the U.S. conduct of the Korean war. Attlee, concerned for Anglo-American solidarity, adamantly refused to join the movement. He favored only a mild motion censuring Churchill for having failed to get advance notice of the raids. In the angry party showdown, Attlee won, 101 to 53—but some 60 non-Bevanite Laborites abstained rather than support Attlee's leadership.

A Big Snyfoo. When it came time to press Labor's gentle censure, Socialist Philip Noel-Baker was so meek & mild that Churchill rumbled: "I can hardly see a point of difference between us except that he has to do his best to move a vote of censure." The Laborite move was really an attempt to censure the U.S., said Churchill. He read from Secretary of State Dean Acheson's closed-door explanation to members of the House: "It is only as the result of what in the U.S. is known as a 'snafu'"—Churchill rolled the unfamiliar word around for a while and it came out snayfoo—"that you were not consulted about it."

The P.M. had recovered from the bad case of personal pique over Washington's failure to warn him of the Yalu bombings. "I do not remember any occasion when a more candid and many course has been taken by a prominent public man," he said of Acheson's explanation.

You Don't Have to Like Him. "Due consideration should be given . . . to the monumental patience, breaking all previous human records, which has been displayed by the American Government and people in discharging their duty to the U.N.," Churchill said. "I defy anyone to

show any other historical example which can equal it . . . But do not let us blind ourselves to the terrible cost that is being paid for their patience by the people of the U.S. I think we ought to admire them for the restraint which they have practiced instead of trying to find fault with them on every occasion . . ."

There was, be conceded, a difference between Americans and Britons on the matter of Communist China. "There are many Americans who think that China is more important than Europe. It certainly would be a great misfortune if that line of thought were to prevail . . . At all costs, avoid being sprawled about in China. That is and has always been our basic policy." He had been among the first to suggest diplomatic recognition of Communist China, Churchill recalled. But "... if you recognize anyone, it does not



Combine

BARBARA CASTLE
"The lady is no dog."

mean that you like them. We all, for instance, recognize the right honorable gentleman, the member for Ebbw Vale."

The House crumpled with laughter, save for the member for Ebbw Vale (Aneurin Bevan) and his Bevanites. A succession of them stood up to get in their licks, among them vitriolic, red-haired Barbara Castle. "Is this the moment?" she demanded, "when we should threaten the peace of the world by sending 500 planes to bomb plants which had not been bombed before? . . . We used to think of [Churchill] as a bulldog sitting on the Union Jack. He has become a lapdog sitting on the Stars and Stripes of America." Tory Ian Harvey snapped back: "We know upon what flag the honorable lady is sitting, and she is no dog."

For six hours the debate went on—but none of it changed any votes. In the end, by a vote of 300 to 270, the House upheld Winston Churchill and, in passing, the U.S. raid.

* Many M.P.s, hearing the word for the first time on Acheson's lips, thought it sounded obscene. They were easily reassured by a bowdlerized translation: situation normal, all fouled up.

London's Last Tram

Londoners, ever distrustful of American innovations, never really took to the clanking contraption introduced to their city in 1861 by an American appropriately named George Francis Train. The raised tracks along which Train's first horsecars rode cluttered their streets abominably, and made coach-driving virtually impossible in Bayswater Road, Victoria Street and Kensington Road. Even when Train learned to set his tracks flush with the streets and to drive the cars with steam, the prejudice lingered. Tram whistles were constantly frightening horses, and their drivers were frequently in court for creating smoke at unauthorized places. Trams were never permitted in the wide streets of the West End or the narrowly winding alleys of the City.

Nevertheless, Train's trams (electrified in the early years of the 20th century) became an integral part of the growth of Greater London, their tracks sprawling in time through the cobweb of streets to carry some four billion passengers a year. Like it or not, the Londoner of pre-World War I grew to feel that the tramcar was in his city to stay and, with characteristic British adaptability, he even grew a bit fond of the noisy thing. Then, in the '30s, like a black cloud of doom on the horizon came the motorbus.

One day last week, as a fierce hot wind swept the city, London's last regularly scheduled tram made its way along the Old Kent Road to New Cross Depot. Old passengers, some in nostalgic fancy dress, lined the route to bid the old red double-decker farewell with chalked signs, "We Want Trams." Pennies were placed in the tracks to be flattened as souvenirs. Others crowded aboard for a last ride. "They are all mad," screamed the conductress at Motorman William Fitzpatrick. "They have taken the light bulbs; they are rippling up the seats. Why don't you stop when I ring the bell?" But the bell had been stolen as a keepsake. On ran the tram, heady and glorious. It was clanking along at 40 m.p.h. when a motorcycle cop threatened a summons. "We were driving so easy," boasted the driver.

When at last the tram reached New Cross, every one of its windows was shattered, every loose object was gone. It didn't matter. The whole thing was soon to be burned, its metal sold for scrap. A transport inspector pocketed the driver's rear-view mirror. Motorman Fitzpatrick sighed. "I'll have to be getting home," he said. "Tomorrow at 9 I'm driving a bus."

ITALY

Staydown

For 90 years the swarthy men of Cabernardi, their fathers and their grandfathers before them have dug sulphur out of the vine-covered hills around their village. The black-streaked yellow ore has brought them steady jobs, tidy red brick houses and a measure of happiness, but in recent years it has brought a creeping fear: What



Here's the '52 Ford Sunliner—Queen of the Convertibles! Touch a button and the top raises in seconds to give you the snugness of a closed car. Car illustrated is Alpine Blue with interior trim of blue leather and vinyl.

ABLEST car on the American road !

An eye-corner glance tells you that no car—not even one costing far more—has more perfect line and grace than a '52 Ford.

And then, close up, you find that every detail reveals the kind of skilled workmanship that only comes from expert hands.

But there's something else, and this you've got to feel: Ford "can do." It's what comes from the most powerful engine in its field—110 high-compression horsepower V-8 style! It's the extra dividend of comfort assured by Ford's own

Automatic Ride Control . . . the easy passage over roughest roads, the level rounding of curves.

And it's the freedom from work, for Fordomatic takes over the shifting. You guide a Ford from an uncluttered cockpit as wide as a sofa. And "guide" is the word.

That's Ford "can do" . . . and for the fun of a real heart-warming experience, please "Test Drive" it today!



Here's the '52 Ford Victoria—America's best-dressed "hard top." Notice how side windows slide away.

Fordomatic, Motorcraft, Automatic, Aerostar, Econoline, Fairlane, Customline, Ranchero, Customline, Customline Station Wagon, Customline Sedan, Customline Sedan, Customline Sedan.

There is nothing better in a Julep...



BECAUSE AS IT SAYS ON THE LABEL:

"*There is nothing better
in the market*"

An artistic illustration of a mint julep cocktail. A hand holds a glass filled with crushed ice and mint leaves, pouring a bright orange liquid over them. A straw is visible in the glass. A sprig of mint lies next to the glass.

KENTUCKY STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKY • BOTTLED IN BOND • 100 PROOF • BROWN-FORMAN DISTILLERS CORPORATION • AT LOUISVILLE IN KENTUCKY

if the supply of sulphur should run out? As the mine shaft plunged deeper and deeper into the earth, even Cabernardi's Communists went regularly to the little parish church to pray to St. Barbara that the seam might last forever.

The Second Shift. Two months ago the Montecatini Co., which runs the mine, put a notice on its bulletin board. "Meticulous research," it read, "has established that the mine, in effect, is exhausted." Some 860 of Cabernardi's 1,000 miners would have to be laid off permanently. "Unjust," cried Communist Miner Gino Santorelli. "Capitalistic maneuvers! The company must carry out more intelligent research." Father Gino Tomasselli, Cabernardi's parish priest, issued a quiet demurral. "I am convinced," he told his parishioners, "that Montecatini has carried out all possible research. Unfortunately, very little of the mineral is left."

The Communist-led miners' union appealed for a new investigation. When a government expert sent down to examine the mine turned out to be the same expert the company had hired, the union refused to listen to him. Half an hour later, 200 miners just reaching the end of the second shift in the mine below refused to come to the surface. Communist Santorelli raced to join them. "We will not come up," he shouted, as the shaft elevator descended. "until the company revokes the firings."

Day after day Gino and his companions stayed down in the damp, hot (104°) shaft, 7,600 feet below the green vineyards of Cabernardi. They bedded down in mule stalls, took walks along dark tunnels lit only by their battery-fed cap lamps, and relaxed with Communist papers sent down from the shaft head. On the surface, their families camped forlornly near barbed-wire enclosures redolent with the rotten-egg smell of sulphur furnaces. A constant stream of baskets containing fish, cheese, soup and meat passed through the gate to be sent below. With the baskets went an occasional note. "If you don't come up, I'll go away forever," wrote one wife. Her husband scrambled out of the emergency exit. By the end of the 30th day, 28 others had followed the same route.

The State Shaft. As Communist labor leaders throughout Italy tried to whip the miners' cause into a general strike, other villagers in Cabernardi became disillusioned. "The workers," declared one Demo-Christian union official, "are not staying down of their own free will. It is a result of Communist pressure, making a political issue of an economic problem." Last week, as an old miner scrawled the number 34 on the calendar at the shaft head, the company ordered two of the four pumps feeding air into the mine cut off. Wine, liquor and cigarettes were removed from the food baskets going down to the strikers. As the air below grew staler, officials from three unions were deep in consultation with the mineowners up above. The unions agreed to accept the government expert's word. The company agreed to suspend all dismissals for a

month, to grant severance pay of 200,000 lire (\$300) to anyone quitting voluntarily, and to give six days' holiday pay to all the strikers. At week's end, after 40 days in the darkness 171 squinting miners climbed out at the shaft head. "It turned out better than we expected," said one.

Next day the entire village went to the church to pray that St. Barbara might find them some more sulphur.

JORDAN

A King Comes Home

The people of Jordan had been warned to make no fuss over the homecoming of their unbalanced King. On King Talal's own orders, only 30 people—all of them dignitaries—would be allowed at the airport. Everything began properly as planned. A 25-gun royal salute blasted out



Associated Press

KING TALAL
Illness increased his popularity.

from Arab Legion cannon and rolled off the surrounding hillsides, reverberating through Amman. A twin-engined De Havilland Dove rolled to a stop, and out stepped 43-year-old King Talal, looking worn and taut. He mumbled a few words, which no one could understand, to Lieut. General John Bagot Glubb Pasha, the powerful Briton who commands Talal's Arab Legion, and to Premier Tewfik Pasha Abul Huda, who kissed him on both cheeks.

Talal stepped wearily into his Cadillac and began the ride to lonely isolation in the white stone Basman Palace, on a hilltop overlooking his capital. Then came the surprise. As his speeding car kicked up swirling dust, thousands of his subjects—disregarding instructions—lined the road from the airport to roar a feverish welcome. Men waved banners: "Welcome Back, Great Hashemite King" and "Come Back to Your Kingdom." From the rooftops, veiled women chanted a wailing Arabic song of joy.

After seven fitful weeks in Europe, in which he had driven his queen from his side, and disregarded all instructions to see his Swiss doctors (TIME, June 23), Talal had come home. Changing from Western to Arabic dress, he capped his *kaffiyeh* not with the usual double strand of gold agal worn by all royalty, but with the simple black commoner's cord he often prefers. A three-man regency council will continue to govern Jordan until either Talal recovers, or his son, Crown Prince Hussein, comes of age next May.

Day after his return, Talal mounted a brown charger and rode into downtown Amman, among his people. They swarmed around, cheering him, until the police had to hold back the crowds. Illness had only increased the popularity of Jordan's pathetic King, who would probably never rule his people again.

INDIA

End of the Zamindars

Some 12 million Indians last week celebrated an independence day of their own with laughter and tears, street parades, community sings and free candy for the kids. In the state of Uttar Pradesh it was Deliverance Day, the day that marked the end of zamindari, a system of tax collecting which has held most of India's plain people in thrall since the Middle Ages.

Originally, the Indian zamindar (land agent) was a creature of the Turks, who ruled India in the 13th century. His function was simply to skim off a fat slice (often 50%) of the peasant soil-tiller's earnings, keep a cut for himself, and turn the rest over to his superior on the feudal ladder. Under the Moguls, who followed the Turks, India's peasants were systematically exploited but rarely dispossessed.

Unconcerned. Then came Britain's merchant conquerors. The squires of the East India Co. kicked out the petty princelings and chieftains of the earlier regimes, and appointed their own zamindars from a hodgepodge of ex-rulers, bandits and local opportunists. Their only duty was to pay a fixed revenue each year to the new government. What they collected from the peasants or how they collected it was of no concern to the British. The zamindar imposed taxes at will—to pay for his daughter's wedding, his wife's funeral, his son's birth. If a peasant objected to levies as high as 80% or 90% on his crops, the zamindar could seize his land (or his daughter) in payment. The zamindars gradually became the landholders, the peasants mere sharecroppers. "The most creditable products of zamindari," wrote the London *Economist*, "have been Rabindranath Tagore, the poet, Liaquat Ali Khan, the Prime Minister, and the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram, the cricketer . . . The majority have been as vicious as Thackeray's Lord Steyne, as idle as Jane Austen's Mr. Bennett, and as drunken as a Surtees squire."

Unconstitutional. For 30 years the Congress Party of Prime Minister Nehru has cried for the abolition of zamindari.

but India's constitution leaves land reform to the individual states. For five, the powerful zamindars themselves fought a bill to outlaw their kind in Uttar Pradesh, largest in population of the 28 states. Last year the bill was passed, and the zamindars hired the best lawyers they could find to prove it unconstitutional. Led by Nehru, India's parliament amended the constitution against the zamindars. The Supreme Court upheld Nehru. Last week Uttar Pradesh's law came into force.

Uttar Pradesh's 12 million peasants will henceforth pay taxes direct to the government. They may no longer be evicted from the land they till, even though a zamindar claims it. Those willing to pay ten years of taxes in advance will be granted full ownership of their plots, including the right to sell. Meanwhile, the 2,000,000 odd dispossessed zamindars of Uttar Pradesh, many of them only small holders themselves, will be paid for their lost lands at a rate eight times the land's annual tax value.

"I congratulate you on the abolition of the system," Prime Minister Nehru told 50,000 peasants of his native Uttar Pradesh last week. "At last," said one of the cheering crowd who heard him at Modinagar, "I can walk erect."

EGYPT

What Happened to Hilaly

To a U.S. correspondent in Cairo last week went a cable from his editor requesting an interpretive piece on why Premier Ahmed Naguib el Hilaly Pasha fell. Replied the correspondent: "Can't give real reasons from here. Do you want ostensible ones?"

The censors were sitting tight on the story of the intrigue that felled Egypt's most promising Premier in years. Like all suppressed stories, it became garbled and sensationalized as it spread by whisper, but this week the outline was coming clear.

June 20, on a train speeding from Alexandria to Cairo, Foreign Minister Abdell-Khalek Hassouna Pasha entered Premier Hilaly's compartment with disquieting news: an important ex-government official and crony of King Farouk, acting for the powerful Wafid Party, had called on U.S. Ambassador Caffery and offered to make a deal. Its substance: the Wafid would reverse itself completely and support the State Department's pet project, the Middle East Command. In return, the U.S. embassy had to use its influence with King Farouk to get Hilaly fired and the Wafid returned to office. Reason for the Wafid's sharp about-face: Hilaly's hard-hitting anticorruption drive was getting closer & closer to Wafid bigwigs.

The Court Jester. Over the clack of the car wheels, Hassouna Pasha continued his story. The intermediary was Kareem Tabet Pasha, a sort of amateur Rasputin who has been floating around Cairo for years. Tabet Pasha, King Farouk's press counselor until 1931, actually functioned more as court jester, five-percenter, and fellow nightclubber. Investi-

gations into the Palestine arms scandal—in which defective arms were purchased and supplied to Egyptian troops fighting the Israelis—had repeatedly turned up his name. About nine months ago, Farouk dismissed Tabet, who scurried off to Switzerland. He had returned recently to Egypt.

The man behind Tabet's mission to the U.S. Ambassador was squat and suave Ahmed Aboud Pasha, one of the three top figures in the Wafid, a multimillionaire who dabbles in sugar, fertilizer and shipping lines. Premier Hilaly was poking into some 140 tax-evasion charges against Aboud which the Wafid had quashed before Hilaly came to office.

When Foreign Minister Hassouna Pasha finished, Hilaly seemed convinced. The next day a pro-Hilaly newspaper plastered the story of the Wafid maneuverings over its front page, and when the Wafid



United Press
PREMIER SIRRY PASHA
Allah helps but once.

indignantly denied it, Hilaly, an honest, conservative sort of man, snapped: "The report is not a lie. It is true."

The Hopeless Fight. Sixty years old and weary, Hilaly reconsidered his position after four months in office. His attempt to clean up Egyptian politics seemed almost hopeless. The courts were jammed with tax-evasion cases. The battle to win sovereignty of the Sudan for King Farouk had made little headway, despite endless talks with the British. On top of all of this, it now seemed to Hilaly that his monarch, on whom he had counted, was weakening.

Hilaly went to the King's summer palace in Alexandria, told his story and resigned. The chief of the Royal Cabinet begged Hilaly to name his conditions for continuing in office. Snapped Hilaly: investigation and trial of all those involved.

The price was too high. That night, begged again to reconsider, Hilaly replied: "For the last time, no, Allah helps

a man but once in his lifetime, then leaves him to the devil. I have had my once."

A few days later Hilaly departed the premiership, leaving Egypt to the devil. The new caretaker-Premier: cigar-puffing Sirry Pasha, a respected independent, who happens, however, to be vice president of two of Millionaire Aboud's firms, a fertilizer factory and a sugar-cane company. One of Sirry's first steps was to create a new post of Minister of State to handle liaison with the palace. For that job, he picked none other than the once disgraced court jester, Tabet Pasha, who is now apparently back in royal favor.

CHINA

Tiger Rag

In Mao Tse-tung's Chinese Communist hunting ground, businessmen are known as "tigers." They are fair game at all seasons for bloodthirsty bureaucrats, who have orders to fill the party's war chest from the "ill-gotten wealth" of the rich. Last week the Red People's government announced the "successful conclusion" of the biggest tiger hunt since the Soviet Union exterminated the ulaks.

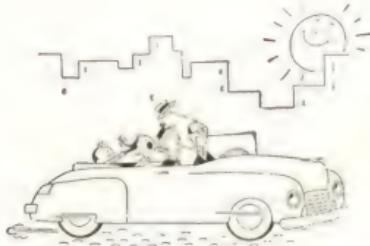
In five months, the "Five-Antis Campaign"—against "bribery, tax evasion, cheating in contracts, stealing of state property and theft of state economic secrets"—had killed thousands of tigers (many were suicides) and enriched the hard-up Red regime by some \$200 million worth of confiscated property. The Five-Antis drive in effect served as a war bond drive for Korea—except that the Chinese businessmen won't get their money back and won't produce at the old rate. Enriched by the booty, government finances were obviously better; after a half year's lapse, the Communists began buying goods through British Hong Kong.

The bureaucratic hunters had:

- ¶ Investigated and punished 90,000 Shanghai merchants;
- ¶ Found 90% of Tientsin's businessmen guilty of corruption;
- ¶ Fired 30,000 Cantonese firms and confiscated 600 factories for failure to pay up.

But the bosses agreed that some mistakes had been made. In their zeal to get at the helpless tigers, said the Peking *People's Daily*, party members had classified too many merchants as "half law-abiding," when they were entitled to a higher rating, to wit, "essentially law-abiding." South China's railroad system had broken down when the tiger hunters sacked its entire staff. So many businesses had been ruined that "trade outlets had lapsed into inactivity."

To stave off a complete collapse of business, the Reds last week called off the hunt. To the impoverished tigers that remain, junketing Red commissars explained Peking's new "policy of positive help." Now that businessmen have been relieved of their property and savings, it is their patriotic duty, the commissars said, to pitch in and put the People's economy back on its feet. At least until the next tiger hunt.



1. Harried Harry, tired and tense, had driven all day long. The sun beat down, the children fussed, and everything went wrong. Up spoke his wife: "Now, children, we're in luck, so please don't cry. We're in the heart of town, and there's a Statler right near by!"



3. A little later, much refreshed, they went downstairs to dine. "What food!" cried Harry. "It's the *tops!* The service, too, is fine!" The chicks had *special menus*—children's plates and silver, too—and, joy of joys, the waiter brought balloons when they were through!



5. Next morning, bright and early, they were on their way once more. They'd ordered up a big box lunch, their car was at the door. Said Harry, "I feel wonderful! Boy, what a perfect rest! We'll *always* stay at Statler, where you really *are* a guest!"



2. And at the Statler door, attendants took their car away. They marched into the lobby, and they registered to stay. They got their rooms—and oh, such rooms! So cheerful, cool, and bright—the beds were fresh and clean, and every last detail was right.



4. That evening, Harry and his wife went out to see a show. They employed a Statler sitter, so the children let them go. The youngsters settled down to hear a story and to eat the bowl of fruit the Statler sends *all* youngsters for a treat.



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THE HEMISPHERE

THE AMERICAS

Friendship Affirmed

Without pausing after his flying tour of European capitals, Dean Acheson last week began a six-day visit to the principal cities of Brazil. The first U.S. Secretary of State to visit South America in four years, he was there to reassure Brazilians that the U.S., in its preoccupation with the problems of Europe and Asia, has not forgotten its friendship with the world's largest republic.

For his busy guest, President Vargas staged a handsome welcome. At one state dinner in the Foreign Ministry's old-world Itamarati Palace, 120 select guests promenaded past swans in a lagoon bordered by tall royal palms. In the tropical night the palace's yellow sandstone battlements looked like a set for *Aida*; along them, 200 lance-bearing dragons in plumed, gold helmets stood guard. Dinner was caviar, *foie gras*, pheasant and asparagus tips, followed by deep, flowery toasts in Pommery 1945.

Questions & Answers. The time of the visit was auspicious. The State Department was restudying its Western Hemisphere policy and seriously considering whether it should recognize as a basic fact that Brazil is the U.S.'s principal Latin American partner. In Rio, a joint commission was planning a billion-dollar Brazilian development program, half of it to be financed mainly by U.S. loans. Earlier in the week \$37.5 million in rail and power loans for Brazil had been announced by the World Bank in Washington.

From President Vargas down, Brazilians peppered their guest with searching questions, particularly about prospects for greater economic and technical aid. Acheson blandly denied that the U.S. ever assigned a lower priority to Latin American problems. "There are two separate problems to be dealt with at the same time," he told reporters. "One is the need of our allies in the front line, those fighting in Korea, in Indo-China, the needs of French, British and our own troops in Europe. Those needs must be met or there will be no front line. But . . . we must carry out our historic policy in this hemisphere. Since the war, some \$410 millions have been invested in Brazil. We are now entering into an even more active period of cooperation."

Burdens & Hopes. In the frank exchanges over the ceremonial demitasses of rich, black Brazilian coffee, much of the past uneasiness evaporated. Though the moderate newspaper *Tribuna da Imprensa* continued to caution against "the lack of continuity of the Good Neighbor policy," many Brazilian leaders were impressed by the weight of the problems U.S. foreign policy must face. Acheson, for his part, was impressed by Brazil. "Here is hope," he said. "I return to the U.S. with a lift of spirit which I have not had since I became Secretary of State."

MEXICO

Peaceful Election

In the quietest election of her modern history, Mexico this week chose Adolfo Ruiz Cortines, 59, as President for the next six years. The official count will not be announced until July 20, but government estimates based on incomplete returns indicated that Ruiz Cortines had carried more than 80% of the vote. Minister of the Interior in President Miguel Aleman's government for the past four years, Ruiz Cortines was the choice of the official Party of Revolutionary Institu-

acknowledge his honesty. "I was poor as a boy, and I still am," he said during the campaign.

Eye for Figures. Old enough to have fought as a major in the revolution, Ruiz Cortines has made a lifelong career as a bureaucrat. Back in 1914 he worked as a paymaster; one of the charges leveled at him during the recent election campaign was that he had been on the *yanqui* payroll during the occupation of Veracruz that year by U.S. armed forces. Ruiz Cortines, who refused the charges, still wears a clerks air, and takes a bureaucrat's professional pleasure in going through a good statistical report.

If it were not for outgoing President Aleman, Ruiz Cortines might still be preparing statistical reports. Thirteen years ago, Aleman took Cortines on as an aide and factotum. As Aleman moved up—from the governorship of Veracruz to the Ministry of the Interior and to the presidential palace—his right-hand man moved right behind him. Will Ruiz Cortines be strong enough to go his own honest way now? His friends think so. He will continue Mexico's program of strenuous industrial expansion, they say, but with more orderly planning, "more austerity, more social justice, a more equitable distribution of wealth."

CANADA

Labor Precedent

Alex McGarvey, a molder at Canadian General Electric's Davenport works in Toronto, did some union business on company time one day in 1949, over his foreman's objections. When the company suspended him for a week, McGarvey's fellow unionists in the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (Independent) retaliated with a 21-day work stoppage. Last week an arbitration board ruled that the union had violated its contract, and must pay the company \$9,208.40 for losses suffered.

It was the first time a Canadian arbitration board had been asked to assess company-claimed damages for breach of a collective agreement. As its defense, the union claimed that the stoppage was spontaneous and that it had ordered the men back. But, the board found, "it is not enough for the union to go through the motions of giving back-to-work orders . . . There must be prompt attempts to get the employees back to work . . . It may be necessary . . . even to take disciplinary measures against particular members of the union." Said Bora Laskin, law professor at the University of Toronto who acted as chairman of the arbitration board: "[The ruling] reaffirms the very fundamental principle that if there is a breach of contract, the party in default has got to answer for the breach." And unless the board could assess damages, Laskin added, its ruling would be meaningless.

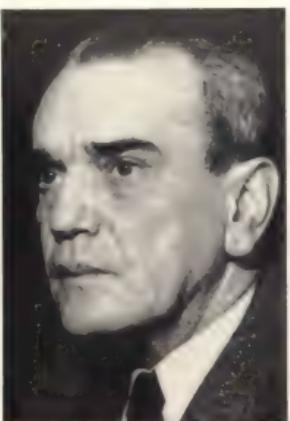


Foto Mayo
PRESIDENT-ELECT RUIZ CORTINES
A regime renewed.

tions (PRI), which has governed the country for 22 years.

Eye for Trouble. With three other candidates running, the campaign had been about as lively as one-party rule permits. Multimillionaire General Miguel Henrique Guzman made a particularly spirited bid, and some 22 partisans were killed in pre-election scuffles. But by the time the PRI poured 85 million pesos (\$9,800,000) into the campaign and Ruiz Cortines toured through towns and hamlets all over the republic, the government had things well sewed up. On the actual day of balloting, 80,000 armed troops and police stood guard; not a single shot was fired, and only two men were arrested—for drunkenness.

For Mexico, which traditionally goes in for magnetic types as political leaders, Ruiz Cortines is quite a change. A staid and decorous little man with an ingrained aversion to personal publicity, he has none of his predecessor's razzle-dazzle or zest for gay Acapulco yachting parties. His favorite form of relaxation is playing dominos. Even the most cynical Mexicans



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PEOPLE

The Busy Life

Glistening in his gold-laced uniform, Denmark's King Frederik boarded the 1,054-ton royal yacht *Dannebrog* in Copenhagen harbor and weighed anchor for Greenland on his first official visit since 1921. Queen Ingrid, who does not share her salty husband's love of the sea, announced that she would make the trip by air.

At the governors' conference in Houston, while the elders sweated over the problems of state, Virginia, Dorothy and Nina ("Honeybear") Warren went for a swim in the Shamrock Hotel pool, flashed gleaming smiles to prove that life with father can be fun. After the little convention, the girls headed for Chicago with more smiles for daddy at the Big Show.

The West Coast television audience saw a new kind of dramatic show last week. For 15 hours and 50 minutes, a camera boat followed Florence Chadwick (first woman to swim the English Channel in both directions) in her course across the choppy 21-mile Catalina channel off San Pedro, Calif. Finally, cold, exhausted and bucking a four-knot current, she signaled her helpers to pull her into the boat less than a mile from shore.

Senator Charles W. Tobey, the 71-year-old Bible-quoting crimebuster from New Hampshire, whose second wife died last December, announced that he would marry for the third time. His bride-to-be: Mrs. David Crompton of Wilton, N.H., "an old family friend."

On a get-acquainted tour of the NATO countries, General Matthew Ridgway spoke at Elsinore, Denmark, where he won Danish hearts by his closing phrase: *Held og lykke* ("Good luck to you all"), delivered in faultless Danish. In Oslo,



John Dominis—Life

NINA, VIRGINIA & DOROTHY WARREN
Cooler than politics.

after a meeting with King Haakon, who will be 80 years old in August, 57-year-old Soldier Ridgway reported: "I could spend hours with him. But he was very thin, and I think he should eat more."

In Washington, ailing Cordell Hull, 80, one-time Secretary of State, presented the Library of Congress with his personal papers, some 33,000 documents covering the years from 1910, when he was a young Congressman from Tennessee, to 1950.

The Way Things Are

Summer guests at a hotel in Bad Ischl, in the Austrian lake country, noted the hand-in-hand riverbank walks of Baron Goldschmidt-Rothschild, 61, and a grey-wigged fellow guest who called himself Mrs. Harriet Brown. Beneath the wig: 46-year-old Incognito Expert Greta Garbo, who had shifted from the usual sun glasses to the trappings of middle age. But to reporters who finally penetrated the disguise, Garbo gave the same old answer: "I don't want to talk to anyone . . . The Baron is just a very good friend."

A Paris reporter asked TV-Comedian Milton Berle how he felt about the Bishop Fulton Sheen program which is on a competing channel with his own show. Said Berle: "We're known as Uncle Miltie and Uncle Fultie now. It doesn't make any difference if we're in competition. It's a pleasure to have him opposite me. After all, we're both using old material."

In Manhattan, asked whether she approved of a woman running for the presidency, Perle Mesta, U.S. Minister to Luxembourg, replied: "I know I wouldn't want a woman captain of a ship I was on." Her second thought: "Now isn't that a dreadful thing for a woman minister to say?"

Dr. Hewlett Johnson, the Red Dean of Canterbury, whose journeys usually leave a foamy wake of Communist propaganda, finished a tour of Red China with

the announcement: "No longer can Christians reject the germ warfare stories as propaganda."

Former Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles, 59, called in a Manhattan real-estate firm to find a buyer for his famed 245-acre Oxon Hill Manor estate in Maryland, the weekend relaxing spot for many an oldtime New Dealer. Estimated value: \$500,000.

Fame & Fortune

Buckingham Palace announced that the birthday of Queen Elizabeth II, which is actually April 21 but was officially celebrated on June 5 this year will be celebrated on Thursday June 11 next year, except for customs and excise offices and home ports, which will do their celebrating on Saturday, June 27 to avoid a mid-week work stoppage.

In Manhattan, the 1952 Harmon International Aviation Awards were announced. Aviatrix: Jacqueline Auriol, daughter-in-law of the President of France, for setting the women's speed record—509 m.p.h.—in a jet fighter. Aviator: Pan American World Airways Captain Charles F. Blair Jr., the first man to fly a single-engine fighter plane nonstop across the North Pole. Aeronaut: Lieut. Carl J. Seiberlich, U.S.N., for developing new techniques in the use of low-flying airships.

In Paris, U.S. Ambassador James Dunn presented the widow of Marshal of France Jean de Lattre de Tassigny the posthumous award of the Legion of Merit for "sustained combat operations in the struggle against Communism . . ."

Philadelphia's late Dr. Albert C. Barnes, trigger-tempered art collector and self-made millionaire (Argyrol), who left the Barnes Foundation an art collection estimated at upwards of \$20 million, also left a personal estate worth more than \$2,000,000, according to an inventory filed last week.



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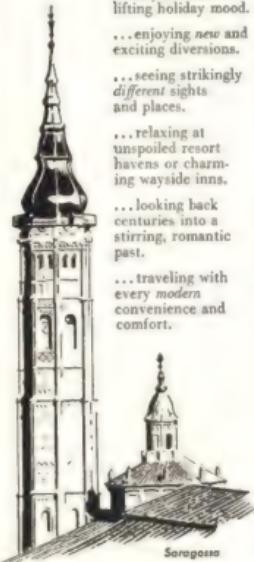
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Telethon Flop

When the Hope-Crosby telethon to raise money for the U.S. Olympic team announced pledges of \$1,000,000 (TIME, June 30), even skeptical TVmen cheered.⁶ Since the telethon's goal was only \$500,000, everyone felt sure the show had done the trick. But by last week the money to back the pledges was still coming in at only a trickle. The bank in charge of collections put its top estimate of the final take at no more than \$250,000. Said Bing Crosby: "I didn't think we had that many Welchers in this country."

The Welchers were only partly to blame. Practical jokers had telephoned in large pledges on behalf of friends, neighbors and well-known businessmen. Days later

The Experts

As one of radio's first and best quiz shows, *Information Please* had taken its time about making the switch to TV. "Two and a half years ago," says Producer Dan Golenpaul, "the audience was limited to 1,500,000 who watched only wrestling and roller derbies. Our audience wasn't there. Now, with 17 million sets, we're going to have a fair percentage of the viewers." Last week, in a setting designed by Broadway's Jo Mielziner, *Information Please* finally took the plunge.

On hand as moderator, as in the old radio days, was urbane, acid Clifton Fadiman. Sitting on the panel were the old experts, John Kieran and Franklin P. Adams, and, as guest member of the panel, Author



Martha Holmes

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came hot and embarrassed explanations from many supposed donors, denying that any pledges had been made. Telethon workers had also included amounts pledged in return for special messages, e.g., "Tell Bing to tell Lennie and Janie to go to bed"; "Tell Bob to mention Joe's Bar." Because of the rush, many of the messages did not get to the microphone, and those who were disappointed never sent their money.

At week's end the Olympic Fund Committee picked itself up, went back to the job of raising money on its own. Far from paying for the Olympic trip, the telethon seemed to have actually slowed down the final drive; many potential contributors, figuring the fund was already well over the top, had put their wallets away again.

* The experts figure a money-raising telethon is reasonably successful if it realizes 50% of its pledges. Martin & Lewis, appearing for the New York Cardiac Hospital, took in \$1,000,000 in pledges, finally got \$420,000; Milton Berle's fourth Damon Runyon Memorial Fund telethon last month has so far collected \$210,000 from a promised \$370,000.

James (*South Pacific*) Michener (missing; wiseacre Pianist Oscar Levant, who now lives in California). After the familiar cockcrow and the challenge to "Wake up, America, time to stump the experts!" Video Veteran Fadiman (CBS's *This Is Your Life*) tried hard to settle his team into the old fluid pace of the radio series.

Some of the TV newcomers found it hard to overcome their opening-night jitters. Expert Adams fidgeted unhappily, seemed to long for the protective security of radio, hardly ever got into the act. Expert Kieran covered his own nervousness with a fluent flow of ad lib comments (although he once flubbed a quotation from *Omar Khayyam*). Sportscaster Red Barber, delivering General Electric's commercials, was as edgy as a batter facing the three-and-two pitch. Biggest surprise: James Michener's wide fund of knowledge, e.g., natural history, poetry, mythology.

But the *Information Please* veterans recovered their sprightly aplomb when the

* Adams, Michener, Kieran, Fadiman.



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BETTER SIGHT...BETTER SOUND...BETTER BUY

second show rolled around this week (Sun. 9 p.m., CBS), Adams and Kieran were back in pre-TV form, and Actor-Producer Gregory Ratoff as guest expert, a heavy hunk of a man with a rich, thick Russian accent, was the life of the show ("Theseees my television debut, and all my friends are watching, I shouldn't be dumb"). Sprinkling his comments with warm humor, he managed to answer a number of questions—mostly musical—that stumped his colleagues cold. For *Information Please* fans, it was beginning to seem just like the good old days again.

The Flood

No sooner had the 3½-year-old ban been lifted on construction of new TV stations (TIME, April 21) than the applications began pouring in. Last week the FCC was starting to dig through the fine print of some 500 requests for new stations.

There was a flood of applications from schools (for both commercial and noncommercial permits), radio stations, newspapers, theater interests, a coal company, a real estate company, a tobacco company, several insurance companies and religious organizations. Some well-known names were also in the running: Mary Pickford Rogers, in Winston-Salem, N.C.; Bing Crosby Enterprises, in Spokane, Wash.; Democratic National Committee Chairman Frank McKinney & friends, in Indianapolis; Economic Stabilizer Roger Putnam, in Springfield, Mass., Denver, which now has no TV, is the biggest plum. Among the hopeful applicants: Comedian Bob Hope and Denver's Mayor Quigg Newton.

Program Preview

For the week starting Friday, July 11. Times are E.D.T., subject to change.

RADIO

Invitation to Learning (Sun. 11:35 a.m., CBS). Novelist Helen MacInnes and Gouverneur Faulding discussing Conrad's *Lord Jim*.

Best Plays (Sun. 8:30 p.m., NBC). *Dark of the Moon*, with Alfred Drake.

America's Town Meeting (Tues. 9 p.m., ABC). "Previewing the Democratic Convention"; with Candidates Harriman, Kerr, Russell, and Moderator Quincy Howe.

TELEVISION

Curtain Call (Fri. 8 p.m., NBC). *The Season of Divorce*, with John Forsythe, Leora Dana, Shepperd Strudwick.

Information Please (Sun. 9 p.m., CBS). Franklin P. Adams, John Kieran, Clifton Fadiman and Guest George Jessel.

TV News Conference (Mon. 7 p.m., NBC). Politicians and newsmen in an ad lib discussion of campaign issues.

Robert Montgomery Presents (Mon. 9:30 p.m., NBC). James Thurber's *The Catbird Seat*.

Westinghouse Summer Theater (Mon. 10 p.m., CBS). *The Rockingham Tea Set*, with Cloris Leachman.

Mister Peepers (Thurs. 9:30 p.m., NBC). New comedy series, starring Wally Cox as a high-school science teacher.

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SPORT

Going Up

Back in New Delhi last week, after his Swiss climbing expedition gave up just 900 ft. short of Mt. Everest's summit (TIME, March 31), Mountaineer Edouard Wyss-Dunant described a new difficulty facing future Everest climbers. The world's highest mountain, he announced, is getting higher all the time.* Although Everest's altitude is officially listed in India's records at 20,002 ft., the Swiss had expected to find it 81 ft. higher than that. But when they got there the mountain proved even higher by their calculations—29,610 ft. Wyss-Dunant's advice to Everest aspirants: "Anybody who wants to reach the top better hurry, because it gets harder every year."

Little Mo Grows Up

Britain was not quite prepared for lean, well-weathered (57) Tennis Coach Eleanor ("Teach") Tennant and her apple-cheeked San Diego prodigy, Maureen ("Little Mo") Connolly. Expecting to greet the same girlish, hard-playing hobby-sox who wept with joy last September over winning the U.S. Women's title, English tennis fans were soon puzzling over a change in Little Mo. By the time she walked on to Wimbledon's center court last week for the Women's Singles finals, it was obvious what it was: Little Mo had changed into Killer Connolly.

From the moment she landed at Lon-

* A theory supported by geologists, who are aware of the continual upthrusting of the earth's crust in India's lofty Himalayan range.



Topical Press Agency Ltd.

CONNOLY AT WIMBLEDON
For a prodigy, unladylike abandon.

don's airport late last May, Maureen had settled down to work with an awesome determination. Smashing her way to victory, she swept unchecked through the Grass Courts Singles titles at Surbiton and Manchester. It was big news whenever she dropped a set. Playing the all-out attacking game—volleys, overheads, attack with the serve—that Coach Tennant had drilled her on all winter, she moved into the early rounds at Wimbledon with machine-like precision.

"**You Have to Be Mean . . .**" There was an unladylike grimness about Maureen's playing that shocked most proper Britons into grudging admiration—and a keen wish to see her roundly trounced. Cried London's *Daily Telegraph*: "The big thrill the center court crowd so eagerly awaits . . . the defeat of the 17-year-old, much-vaunted American champion . . . is still to come." Teach snorted scornfully in reply: "She's out to kill them. You have to be mean to be a champion. How can you lick someone if you feel friendly toward them?"

Nothing halted Maureen's progress. Two of her early-round British opponents crisply praised Maureen's cannonball abandon, but also felt compelled to chalk up part of their defeats to the heat. The heat made no difference to Killer Connolly. Cool and unperturbed, despite a painfully sore shoulder, she kept dancing her little baseline jig, running her rivals ragged with hard-hit placements, only occasionally coming to the net to volley.

In the top bracket of the All-American semi-finals, Maureen blasted Akron's steady Shirley Fry off the court, 6-4, 6-3, with unreachable placements. Then, appearing in a purplish cardigan designed by London's Teddy Tinling (who also designed Gussie Moran's lace panties), she faced Louise Brough, three-time (1948-50) Wimbledon champion, who upset Maureen last May to win the Southern California crown.

"**All Up in the Air**," Maureen went right to work. Again & again, her sharpangled shots left Veteran (26) Brough standing flatfooted on the baseline. When Brough tried to slow Maureen up with a change of pace or drop shots, Maureen scampered all over the court, turning retrieves into unreturnable volleys, smashes and passing shots. In the first set she broke through Brough's service to win 7-5. After losing the first two games of the second set, she settled down to win five straight games before dropping one. Moments later, Maureen's unnerved opponent fluffed a service return into the net and the match was over, 7-5, 6-3. Crying "Whoopie!", Britain's new champion, its second youngest American titlist,* shook hands with Loser Brough and raced happily to take the trophy plate from the Duchess of Kent.

After hugging Teach in her dressing

room, Maureen rushed off for a television appearance, a press conference, and to dress for the Wimbledon dance. "Everything is so wonderful," she burbled, sounding just like Little Mo again. "I'm all up in the air!"

In the finals of the Men's Singles, Australia's Frank Sedman, the U.S. champion, made short work of Jaroslav Drobny, onetime Czech star now listed as an Egyptian, who is generally rated the world's hottest hard-court player. Sedman, overeager in rushing the net, dropped the first set, 4-6, but from then on the rangy Australian took control, breezed through the next three sets, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2. Losing only two sets in the entire tournament, Sedman became the first non-American since 1946 to win the British championship.

Better than Ever

The town of Tulare, Calif. (pop. 14,000) is often called "Mathiasville" in honor of its No. 1 citizen. Last week, playing host to the U.S. decathlon championship contest for the second time, 5,000 Tulareans packed the stands of the local high-school stadium to watch Olympic Decathlon Champion Bob Mathias in action against 25 topflight U.S. athletes, all aiming for U.S. Olympic berths.

As a gangly 17-year-old kid at the 1948 London Olympics, Mathias won the decathlon gold medal with a margin of 165 points over his nearest competitor. Now, a poised and handsome 21, a veteran fullback of Stanford's 1951 Rose Bowl team, and filled out to a rangy frame (6 ft. 3 in., 200 lbs.), Bob is better than ever. At the end of five events (the 100-meter dash, broad jump, shotput, high jump,



Associated Press

MATHIAS AT TULARE
For a first citizen, a fourth win.



SWIMMERS MOORE, McLANE & KONNO
Like hungry sharks.

United Press

and 400-meter run), Mathias was not only far in front of the field, but far ahead of his 1950 world record pace.

In the second night of competition on the floodlit field, Mathias almost came a cropper in one of his specialties, the 110-meter hurdles. Winging off to a sprint start, Mathias knocked over three of the ten barriers, but still managed to beat his best previous decathlon time, 0:14.7, by a tenth of a second. He threw the discus nearly 158 ft., pole-vaulted 12 ft. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. (9 inches under his best mark), made a prodigious javelin throw of nearly 194 ft., and wound up his two nights' work with a 4:55.3 clocking in the 1,500-meter run.

In all, Mathias totaled 7,825 points (under a new decathlon scoring system), 382 more than his 1950 world record and 770 more than Runner-Up Milton Campbell, an 18-year-old Plainfield, N.J. high-school student.* The victory made Mathias, who did not defend his title last year, the first man in U.S. decathlon history ever to win the event four times.

Out of the Backwash

"The world's greatest third-string swimmer" was the label that sportswriters stuck on slight (5 ft. 8 in., 150 lbs.) Wayne Moore soon after he began swimming for Yale three years ago. On anybody else's team, Moore would have been a fast-stroking standout. But at Yale his talent was submerged at first in the backwash of two spectacular teammates: Australia's John Marshall, holder of the world 440-yd. free-style record, and Jimmy McLane, who, as an Andover schoolboy of 17, became the 1948 Olympic 1,500-meter free-style champion. Last week, after a length-

ening string of victories over Marshall and McLane, Yale's newly elected Team Captain Moore, 20, finally kicked the "third-stringer" tag far into his own foamy wake.

At the 50-meter pool on the old New York World's Fair grounds, Swimmer Moore plunged into the water for the final 400-meter free-style heat of the U.S. Olympic tryouts. Marshall, who will compete for Australia in the Olympics, was not in the run, but Jimmy McLane was, and so was Ohio State's wiry Hawaiian star, Ford Konno, one of the world's best free-style swimmers. Splashing immediately into the lead, Yale's Moore cut the water like a hungry shark. At the 100-meter mark he led Yale Teammate McLane by two feet, at the 200-meter mark by four, at the 300-meter mark by six.

At the finish, Jimmy McLane had swum the fastest 400 meters of his life. But Moore was faster. With McLane nine feet behind him, Wayne had covered the distance in 4 min. 36.2 sec., nearly five seconds under the Olympic record. Only three swimmers have ever beaten Wayne's time: Japan's Hironoshin Furuhashi, Australia's Marshall and Ohio's Konno, who surprised most tryout watchers last week by having to thrash desperately to squeeze out his third place and Olympic berth behind Moore and McLane.

Other outstanding qualifiers for U.S. Olympic water teams:

¶ The Army Medical Corps' sawed-off (5 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.) Major Samuel ("Sammy") Lee, 1948 Olympic high (10-meter) diving champion, who, though aging (31) and not quite up to his old form, easily won the No. 1 berth in his event with 842.65 points.

¶ The University of Texas' carrot-topped junior, David ("Skippy") Browning, 21, first- or second-place taker in every national springboard (3-meter) diving meet since 1948, a perfectionist who showed

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* Third man to make the team, and to prove that the decathlon is not entirely a young man's game: Floyd Simmonds, 29, of Los Angeles, who was third in London in 1948.



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almost splashless style last week in piling up his winning 1,037-45 points.

¶ The El Segundo (Calif.) Swimming Club, whose rough & tumble water-polo team won the right to represent the U.S. by knocking off the New York Athletic Club team, 5 to 2.

¶ Michigan State's lanky economics senior Clarke Scholes, 21, who tied the Olympic record (set in 1948) to take first place in the 100-meter free-style final in 57.3 seconds.

¶ University of Iowa senior Bowen Stassforth, who clipped more than three seconds off the Olympic 200-meter breaststroke mark to finish in 2 min. 36.7 sec.

¶ Ohio State's Yoshi Oyakawa, 18, who won first place in the 100-meter backstroke in 1 min. 5.7 sec., two-tenths of a second faster than the Olympic mark set in 1936 by the U.S.'s Adolph Kiefer.

No. 4

Like flagpole sitting, managing a major league baseball team is a precarious profession. This year, with the season just half over, four of the 16 managers have already toppled. First it was the Boston Braves' Tommy Holmes, who couldn't get his team out of seventh place. Then it was hard-bitten Rogers Hornsby, manager of the sagging St. Louis Browns. Next came Eddie Sawyer, who managed his Philadelphia "Whiz Kids" to a pennant in 1950, but could not get them out of the National League's second division this year. Last week Robert ("Red") Rolfe, one-time New York Yankee third baseman, became the fourth to go. After 3½ years on the job, he was fired as manager of the last-place Detroit Tigers. New Tiger manager (with a contract for the duration of the season only): Relief Pitcher Fredie Hutchinson, 32.

Who Won

¶ Navy's unbeaten crew, the Olympic trials; at Worcester, Mass. In the final, the Navy shell whipped Princeton by 2½ lengths and swamped the perennial West Coast powerhouses, Washington (by 3 lengths) and California (by 3½). Navy's time: 5:57.7, just one second off California's 1948 Olympic trial mark. Finishing at a sprinting beat of 42 strokes a minute, the midshipmen became the first Olympic crew from the Eastern U.S. since Yale's 1924 crew, the first from Annapolis since 1920.

¶ The University of Pennsylvania's 150-lb. crew by 1½ lengths over Cambridge's Christ's College on a 1-mile-550-yd. course, to retain the Thames Challenge Cup; at Henley-on-Thames, England.

¶ Good Time, the \$25,000 National Pacing Derby; at Roosevelt Raceway.

¶ Betty Haas, flying her own Navion, the 1,200-mile Women's International Air Race from St. Augustine, Fla. to Welland, Ont., at an average speed of 109 m.p.h.

¶ Stanley Sayres and his *Slo-Mo-Shun IV*, the world hydroplane speed record, averaging 178.497 m.p.h. (18 m.p.h. faster than their own previous record) in two one-mile runs (one with the wind, one against it); on Seattle's Lake Washington.



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SCIENCE

Numbers Game

When Shakuntala Devi was five years old in Bangalore, India, she liked to sit at the side of her uncle, who was studying mathematics at the university. As a joke, he told the little girl about cube roots. One day, when Shakuntala wanted money to buy candy, she offered to help her uncle with a problem in cube root if he would finance the candy. When he laughed, she promptly wrote down the correct answer on a sheet of paper.

From then on, Shakuntala (meaning "baby brought up by the birds") was a marked little Brahman. Her odd mathematical ability improved rapidly with practice, and soon she was giving demonstrations all over India. Later, she moved on



Walter Bennett

SHAKUNTALA DEVI
The $\sqrt[n]{\pi}$ is as easy as pi.

to Europe, confounding mathematics experts and makers of computing machines.

Last week sari-clad Shakuntala, now 20, gave a demonstration in Washington before a party of reporters and mathematics professors. She had become a master of the arm-long number. Without error or hesitation she extracted fourth, fifth and sixth roots of numbers up to ten digits. (Her record to date: extracting the 20th root of a 43-digit number and multiplying figures that yielded a 39-digit result.) Without hesitation, she worked out "magic squares" (horizontal, vertical and diagonal sums are identical), starting with random numbers suggested by the audience.

Like most number prodigies, Shakuntala does not know how she does it. She thinks about the problem and the numbers come—in three or four seconds. Often she gives the answer as soon as her questioner has written down the last digit. In the case of the root problems, the answer

must be a whole number. Her mysterious talent does not yield uneven answers. She has studied logarithms, but they confused her and she does not use them.

Mathematicians suggest that Shakuntala may have a fantastic memory, big enough to store all possible answers to all the tricks she offers. But this, they say, would be a startling feat in itself, probably as difficult as doing the computation in her head. Shakuntala herself, off on a cross-country tour of the U.S., just tries to avoid all discussion for fear it will disturb her strange talent. Says she: "I do not know my limits."

Jet Sound Effects

A touchy subject in aviation circles is the effect of jet engine noise on human nerves and bodies. Some of the airmen hate to mention it; they fear that people who live near jet bases will blame all sorts of ailments on the screaming jets. The truth about jets seems to be that their noise, when heard in the open and at a reasonable distance, is not at all harmful. But the intense "sound fields," which extend a short way behind the tail pipe, can have alarming and possibly harmful effects on people who enter them. When afterburners come into general use, adding their basso profundo to the scream of the jets, the fields of sound may become serious menaces.

The Navy is specially worried about the sound hazard. On the narrow space of a carrier's deck, many men must work in powerful sound fields. Last week the Navy was carefully investigating the effects of jet noises on its crews.

Hot Fingers. One method was to borrow an F-94 (with afterburner) from the Air Force and lash it to the deck of the carrier *Coral Sea*. Under the watchful eyes of flight physicians, volunteers walked into its sound field. Few emerged without respect for what sound waves can do. When they get strong enough, the sound waves not only hurt the ears but make other parts of the body vibrate. A man standing in a sound field of 120 decibels (common near the tail pipe of a jet) feels the waves in surprising ways. If he holds out his hand, his fingers get painfully hot whenever they touch one another. If he partially opens his mouth, his nasal cavities may resonate like organ pipes. Sometimes his lower jaw vibrates so strongly that he has to grit his teeth to quiet it down. His ears get hot as they ride the waves; his nostrils get hot too. He may see only vague blurs as his eyeballs dance, and individual muscles resonate like plucked guitar strings.

Sometimes in a sound field a healthy man will crumple without warning and fall. Once he is out of the sound field, he

* Not to be confused with the explosive bang made by a jet pulling out of a supersonic dive. This is caused by a shock wave which is intensified during the turn and then detaches itself from the wing and slams down to the ground.

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is all right again, and when he has gained experience, he learns how to stand up in spite of wobbling knees. Apparently the sound waves interfere with the functioning of his nervous system, which normally maintains his equilibrium without conscious signals from his brain. With training, the brain can be made to tell the muscles how to keep the man standing.

Sound-Proof Helmet. All these effects can be felt with ordinary jet engines. Afterburner noise makes them more intense and adds some effects of its own. Men exposed to an afterburner's sound field for the first time are overwhelmed by terror and panic. They want desperately to escape, or as one victim put it, "to roll yourself into as small a ball as possible."

The Navy does not know yet how loud afterburners will get or what will have to be done to shield men from the effects of their shattering sound. It hopes that the temporary deafness that jets often cause will not turn into permanent afterburner deafness. Meanwhile, as it studies the problem theoretically, it is working on a protective helmet, proof not against bullets but sound.

Littlest Star

Astronomer Willem J. Luyten of the University of Minnesota is the world's leading small-star fancier. Last week he was beaming over the smallest star yet discovered: a "white dwarf," 25 light years away from the earth, which he found and analyzed with the help of Dr. E. F. Carpenter of the University of Arizona. The littlest star (Catalog No. L 886-6) is hot ($15,000^{\circ}$ to $20,000^{\circ}$ F.), and it shines with a white light. But it is only 2,500 miles in diameter, not much larger than the moon.

In mass, however, the star is no midget. Astronomer Luyten figures that it is 40% heavier than the sun. A cubic inch of its densely packed matter would weigh something like 1,000 tons, and if a 150-lb. man could stand on its surface, his body would weigh 300,000 tons.

Sky Pensioners. Such strange, dim little stars have long fascinated astronomers. Some believe that dwarfs are the source of the radio waves that beat on the earth from points in space that are apparently empty. One theory holds that they are senile stars which have expended most of their energy, turning into "degenerate matter." They are now living economically, like old people on pensions, but at last their feeble light will die. Then they will turn into "black dwarfs," cruising invisibly through space.

Theories disagree about this dense, degenerate matter. Some think that it is a brew of atoms that have been stripped of circling electrons. Since nearly all the bulk of a normal atom (as known on earth) is empty space inside the orbits of its electrons, the stripping-down process would allow nuclei and electrons to be packed much more tightly.

Astronomer Fritz Zwicky of Cal Tech thinks there is another way to pack matter tightly. Normal atoms contain one

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TIME

TIME, JULY 14, 1952

electron for each proton in the nucleus. If the electrons could be persuaded to unite with the protons, each pair would form a neutron. This reaction does not take place under normal conditions; the electrons circle forever, and the protons stay in the nucleus. But Zwicky believes that under the strange and violent conditions that exist in certain large stars, electrons may unite with protons.

The neutrons formed in this way can pass through ordinary matter. They would trickle down quickly to the center of the star. Falling for great distances under strong gravitational forces, they would release enormous amounts of energy. If enough of them fell at the same time, they would blow the whole star to bits. It would glory briefly as a supernova, shining more brightly than all the stars in the sky. But when the excitement was over, the only thing left would be a "neutron-star":



Timmy Lee

ASTRONOMER LYTTEN

Where a man weighs 300,000 tons.

a ball of peculiar matter made largely of entirely of neutrons. A cubic inch of this strange stuff would weigh 18 million tons, and a mass the size of the sun could be packed into a sphere less than 100 miles in diameter.

Blended Light. While a neutron-star might be luminous, it would probably be too small to be seen in any telescope. But Zwicky believes that it will act as a "gravitational lens." The gravitational field around it will be so intense that it will bend all light coming near it. Some rays, passing close, will be turned back on their tracks. Others will be turned less sharply. The result in the telescope's eye will be a faint disk of light made up of small contributions from all the stars in the universe. This blended light should be possible to identify with a spectroscope.

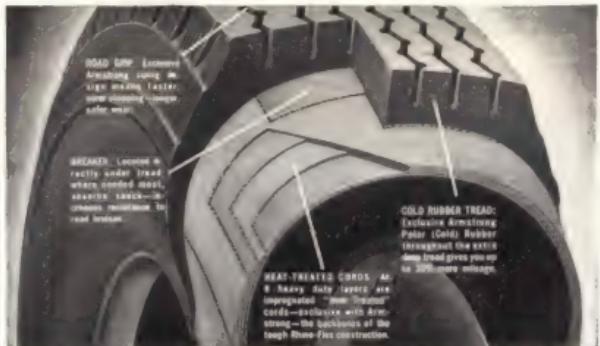
After watching the sky for ten years now, Zwicky has found no such star, but he has not given up. The 48-in. Schmidt telescope on Palomar Mountain may soon

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be fitted with powerful spectroscopic equipment. With this Zwicky hopes he will find a tiny neutron star made visible by the light-bending power of its gravitational lens.

Atlantic Record

At the Skokholm Island Bird Observatory off Britain's Welsh coast, a pigeon-sized male Manx Shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus puffinus*) was taking his tour of duty on the family nest last week, none the worse for an epic round-trip Atlantic crossing. A month before, Puffinus had been delivered to Rosario Mazzeo, staff manager of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and an amateur ornithologist, who was flying back to the U.S. from a European visit. Next day, at Boston's Logan International Airport, Mazzeo released Puffinus



PUFFIN IN HAND*
An epic round trip.

from his cage, and launched him out over the water for the return flight.

Though Manx Shearwaters usually migrate roughly north-and-south, Puffinus did not hesitate. He turned east over Boston Harbor and headed straight for home and eggs. Ahead, by the shortest route, lay nearly 3,300 miles of the North Atlantic. Puffinus, if he followed the custom of his species, rested occasionally on the water or stopped in a likely spot to refuel with plankton, small water creatures found just below the ocean's surface. But Puffinus wasted no time. He finished the homing trip in 12½ days, averaging about 250 miles per day.†

Back in his nest Puffinus found that he had made it just in time. One of the three eggs in the nest, watched over by his mate in his absence, had already hatched; the others were on the point of hatching.

* Held by Amateur Ornithologist Rosario Mazzeo.

† Army-trained homing pigeons have been clocked at speeds up to 70 m.p.h. on short flights; have flown 500 miles in one day.



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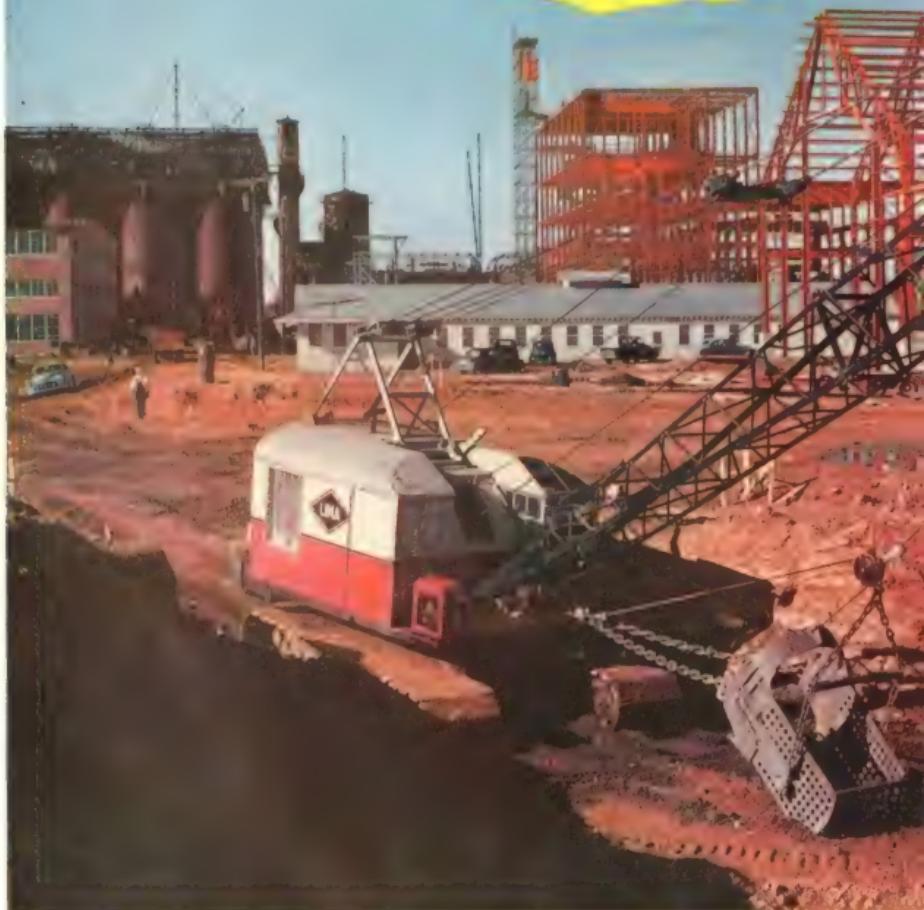
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This 400,000-ton capacity plant is located at Bauxite, Arkansas—right next door to Alcoa's largest domestic bauxite mines. It processes bauxite ore into alumina—the refined ore from which metallic aluminum is obtained. Put into operation early this summer, it is already supplying huge quantities of the basic ingredients that keep Alcoa's expanding production facilities going at full tilt.

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Aging Modernists

Homeward from Salzburg last week after an anniversary festival trekked the Young Turks of 20th century music. They carried the sobering knowledge that many of them were not young any longer—in fact, not even "Turks" any more.

Their first Salzburg gathering 30 years ago was a different story. They were ardent young musical modernists in those days, and they founded an organization for mutual support: the International Society for Contemporary Music. The charter promised that the I.S.C.M. would "protect and encourage especially those [musical] tendencies that are experimental and difficult to approach." In plain language, the society would fight to get its members' music performed.

Uphill Fight. I.S.C.M. did that, and more. In its annual festivals, it helped spread the news (and the international reputations) of such men as Twelve-Tonists Arnold Schoenberg, Anton von Webern and Alban Berg, France's Darius Milhaud and Olivier Messiaen, Italy's Luigi Dallapiccola, the U.S.'s Roger Sessions and Aaron Copland.

It had been an uphill fight, the old-timers reminded themselves nostalgically, but nowadays modern music is almost commonplace in such countries as France, Germany, Italy, Britain and the U.S. Was there really any need for I.S.C.M. any more? Pierre Capdevielle, music chief of Radiodiffusion Française, was handed the presidency. He politely declined. So far as he was concerned, Capdevielle implied, I.S.C.M. could shut up shop.

Reasonably enough, it was the younger members, many of them from small countries, who spoke up to save I.S.C.M. They had trouble getting their work performed at home, and wanted the same kind of "protection and encouragement" that the older generation had had. The delegates of Australia, Chile, Israel, New Zealand, The Netherlands, Norway, South Africa, Sweden and the U.S. withdrew to a café and held a caucus. Their proposal, which the society later accepted: a five-man executive board to keep the I.S.C.M. going for another year. The average age of the new board members was 31—20 years younger than that of last year's officers.

Genius Wanted. If the younger modernists had trouble getting performances at home, they got them at Salzburg. The festival was planned to include at least one composition from each nation in good standing, so that delegates heard representative new music from each nation, if not always the best music newly written. Critics felt the difference, deplored the festival's lack of a "genius," but pronounced Frenchman Jean Martinon's *String Quartet, Op. 43* first-rate, Englishman Humphrey Searle's *Poem for 22 Strings* pretty good. Festival shocker: *Le Soleil des Eaux*, a surrealistic, twelve-tone composition for soprano, tenor, bass and orchestra by the current bad boy of French



COMPOSER CAPDEVIELLE (RIGHT) & FRIENDS[®] AT SALZBURG
Everybody ought to take a bath.

Sam Fisch

music, Pierre Boulez, 27. It puzzled even the radicals. One of the more conservative was reminded of the story of the man who took his first bath: "I can't say that I liked it, but I think it's something everybody ought to go through."

Durable Lily

The soprano who can trill for a quarter of a century on the coloratura's high and skittish vocal trapeze is a notable rarity; this musical generation has Lily Pons. At an age (about 48) when most coloraturess seek the terra firma of German Lieder (where they can be expected to last indefinitely), Trouper Lily pours out her *Caro Nome*, her *Bell Song* from *Lakmé* and other acrobatic items of coloratura



Kenneth Delmar Watson
PONS AT RED ROCKS
Still on the trapeze.

literature, and gives more than a dozen opera performances and two dozen concerts a year.

Outside Denver last week, looking little more than half her age, tiny (5 ft. 1 in.) Lily Pons opened the summer season at big (cap. 10,000) Red Rocks Amphitheater, and proved once more that her appeal is almost universal. Although concert time was 8:15, the bowl was nearly filled by 6. For two hours the crowd munched picnic sandwiches and waited. When Lily finally sang, her listeners gave her explosive applause for every number.

For Lily, busy at a well-paid (about \$4,000) job, it was also a chance to win what a trouper enjoys most: the cheers of an outsize audience. As is her custom before a performance, she went to bed at 6 the night before, spent the day in seclusion, took a sip of sugar water to ease the queasy feeling she still gets before going onstage. She sang carefully, in a tailored rather than flamboyant style, but the notes were true.

There was a period a few years back when Lily slid into a vocal slough and had more than usual trouble with pitch, but she is back in good stride now. After one more summer concert (she has already sung in Manhattan's Lewisohn Stadium and Philadelphia's Robin Hood Dell), Lily will take a vacation in France with her husband, Conductor Andre Kostelanetz. Then she returns to the U.S. to sing with the San Francisco and Metropolitan Operas, make records (she has sold over 2,000,000 in the past ten years), sing on the radio and in concert. Says Lily: "I will go on singing as long as I can. If I retired now, the public would be very angry."

* Britain's Benjamin Frankl, Italy's Mario Peragallo, Britain's Edward Clark and Matyas Seiber, the U.S.'s Milton Babbitt, France's Michel Banzel.

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Beauty & the Archbishop

To celebrate the opening of the new Ernie Pyle Bathing Beach in Albuquerque, N. Mex. last week, promoters scheduled a bathing-beauty contest. A large field of entrants got their bathing suits and best smiles ready. The winner was to be crowned "Miss Duke City."*

The news of these preparations reached to Santa Fe. There, Roman Catholic Archbishop Edwin V. Byrne sat himself down and wrote a pastoral letter that was read in Albuquerque's Catholic churches last week. Wrote the archbishop: "Such beauty contests are an appeal to the baser instincts . . . As the archbishop of the Catholics in this area, I forbid any Catholic to participate or help in any way in said beauty competition, and I entreat parents to prohibit their daughters from doing so."

Next day the beauty contest was quietly called off.

Saints & Democrats

For 150 years the New England meetinghouse was as much a center of American civilization as the Gothic cathedral had been in Europe. Its hard-hewed timbers formed the foundations of a way of life that began with religious dissent and ended, after a long and interesting journey, in political democracy. To show how this process worked, Ola Elizabeth Winslow, a Pulitzer prizewinner in 1941 for her biography of Jonathan Edwards, has written *Meetinghouse Hill: 1630-1783* (Macmillan; \$4), published this week.

The Puritans thought of themselves as "covenanted saints," but saints only so long as they lived "in a church order." Their government and social life, as well

* The city is named for an 18th century Spanish Duke of Albuquerque.

as their religion, centered in the meetinghouse, and their learned nonconformist ministers were the intellectual as well as the spiritual leaders of the colony.

The clergy's sermons "took the place of the newspaper, the magazine, the radio, the lending library, the lecture platform, the school and college education" for the struggling settlers. As such, they had to be understandable to all sizes of intellects. Wrote Cotton Mather of the Rev. John Eliot, an early New England divine: "The very lambs might wade into those ditches—wherein elephants might swim."

Yet it was the congregation, not the ministers, which had the governing power in the meetinghouse. "Every self-gathered church . . . elected officers from among themselves, practiced consent of the governed, and in all their doings proceeded on the assumption that all power needful for the functioning of the society was vested in the membership alone."

Wine & Strong Waters. In early practice, "consent of the governed" meant the domination of a conforming majority. "The brotherly watch of fellow members" soon degenerated into a terrifying apparatus of secret accusations and public confessions, where people's neighbors passed judgment on their real or fancied sins.

The extreme penalty—excommunication from the local church—often amounted to political exile. In 1640, Sister Temperance Sweet was cast out of the First Church of Boston for giving "entertainment to disorderly Company & ministering unto ym wine & strong waters even unto Drunkenesse & yt not wth out some iniquity both in ye measure & prye thereof." In 1681, however, Sister Cleaves of Roxbury got off with a public admonition, although she had "corrupted Mr. Lamb's neger" so that "in a discontent" he had set two houses afire.

As the population of the colonies in-



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creased, it became impossible for the old guard to continue enforcing their own ideas. The practice of church government grew nearer its democratic theory, and pious colonists began taking their new views on the "consent of the governed" into politics. After several generations of sermons on the subject, the New Englander of the 1750s displayed a rooted religious belief that "liberty was his just and inalienable heritage," a statement which Europeans knew only as a sophisticated political theory.

The End of Unity. As the American Revolution approached, the familiar religious teaching that "God made mankind free" seemed to give God's sanction to a revolt against any authority that curtailed freedom. Most of the clergy were aggressive patriots. But ironically, the Revolution laid low the church society which helped foster it. With independence came a new political order and a wider social interest.

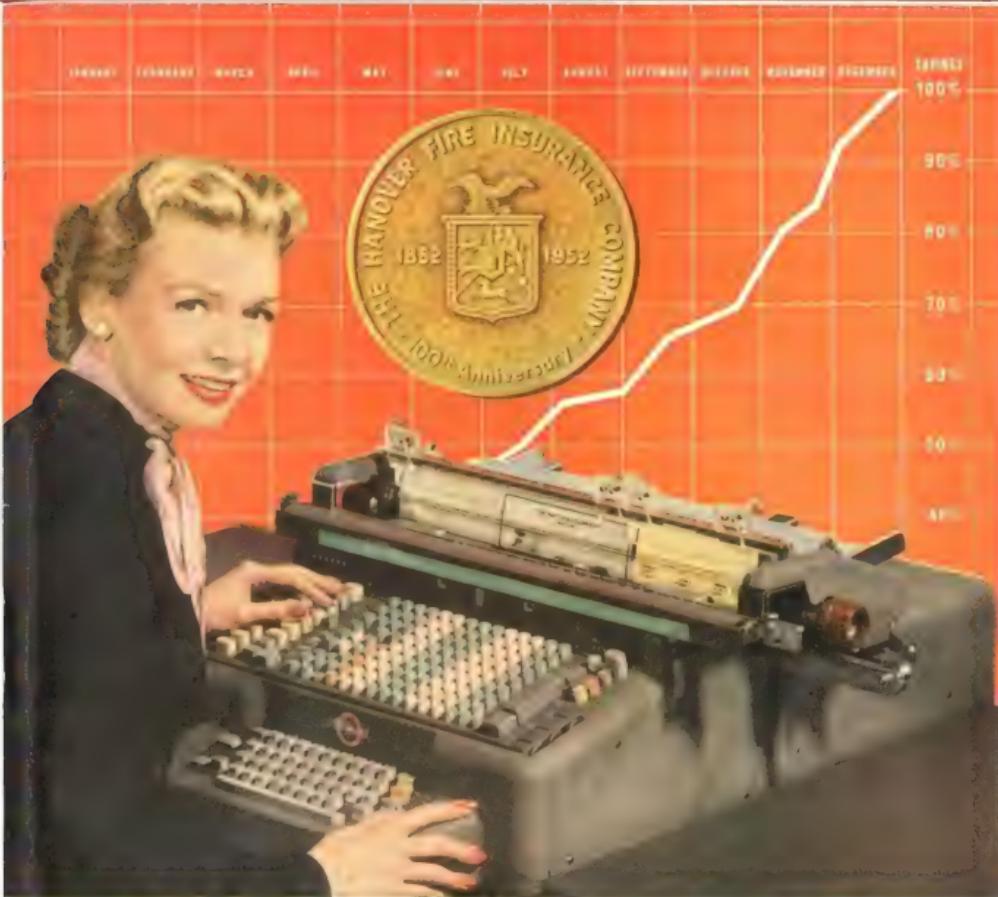
Says Author Winslow: "Religion was still a major directing force in men's lives, but there were now other major directing forces as well, and other prime concerns, each battling for his time and thought . . . There was no longer any central unity . . . no more town meetings [would be] called to order from the deacon's seat. Voters would no longer file out of the Sunday pews to deposit their ballots in the box on the long table underneath the pulpit. The meetinghouse would become a sanctuary and the town would find another place for the transaction of business."

Drive-In Chapels

On hot evenings in Phoenix, Ariz., it is a standard reflex to steer for one of the district's ten drive-in movies. This summer, as an alternative, Phoenix has drive-in religion. Five nights a week, the Rev. George A. Rustad, state director of Arizona's Seventh-Day Adventists, offers two services featuring an uplift movie and a sermon illustrated with colored slides.

Like many a U.S. minister, Adventist Rustad had looked enviously at the movie drive-in crowds. In Yankton, S. Dak. three years ago, he gathered a crowd for a drive-in religious service—only to have it melt away when an early snowstorm struck. When he went to Arizona, he tried again. Last year, with Adventist Elder Lawrence E. Davidson of Phoenix, he rented a small lot for the purpose. Services went so well that this year the Adventists took over two larger plots, one of them in the Negro section of town.

A typical drive-in service begins at 8 p.m. after a half-hour prelude of organ music. Elder Davidson opens with a story for the children, then runs off a 30-minute religious movie, or a "family problem" movie with such titles as *Love Thy Neighbor* and *Honor Thy Family*. After a brief prayer, Davidson (or a guest preacher) begins the half-hour illustrated sermon. Since May, both drive-ins have been drawing steady crowds. (Top attendance so far, for a visiting minister: 2,000.) Says Adventist Rustad: "We live in a new age, and the churches should keep moving with the times."



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MEDICINE

Betting on G.G.

Two hundred or more parents, mostly mothers in sun dresses, stopped pushing toward the door of the community hall in West University Place, a suburb of Houston. They shushed the toddlers hanging on to their hands, or the infants in their arms, and bowed their heads. At the doorway the Rev. Thomas W. Summers, president of the Greater Houston Council of Churches, raised his hand and intoned:

"O Gracious God . . . we do thank Thee for the research scientists, for the doctors, for the nurses, for all others who have had a part in bringing this revelation of Thy truth to Houston. Grant Thy blessing on their experiment . . . that the scourge of polio may be removed . . ."

Lollipops for Whimpers. The crowd pressed forward again. It was not yet 8 a.m., and already oppressively hot in Houston, Texas' biggest city (pop. 594,321). Because it is just the right size, and in the grip of a polio epidemic, Houston was chosen by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis for the first full-scale test of gamma globulin injections as a means of preventing the paralyzing effects of polio.

Planted at the head of the line was Patricia Ann Burnett, 5, a doctor's daughter. "Do you know why you're here, Patricia?" asked a radio announcer. "Yes," she replied. Her mother expanded the answer: "I think the effectiveness of gamma globulin is something we should all try to find out in this emergency."

At the door Patricia's mother got a card with a number on it. At the registration table she gave Pat's vital statistics and signed a release. Pat was weighed; then she lay face down on an examination table, her buttocks bared. Dr. Byron P. York, prominent Houston physician who volunteered for the job, picked up a syringe bearing the same number as Pat's card and gave her the shot. Pat's whimpering was soon stilled with a lollipop.

Neither Pat nor her mother, nor Dr. York, nor even Dr. William McDowell Hammon, the Pittsburgh epidemiologist in charge of the mass test, knew whether Pat got gamma globulin or ineffective (but harmless) gelatin. In that secrecy was the key to the whole experiment. The only way to find out whether gamma globulin can prevent paralysis from polio in humans as it has in monkeys (*TIME*, April 28) is to give it to tens of thousands of children, and give something else (to cut out the possible effects of suggestion) to an equal number of children under identical conditions.

To Be a Guinea Pig? The question, "Will my child get the real shot?" was uppermost in the minds of tens of thousands of parents who took children, aged one to six, through Houston's eight inoculation centers, which worked day after day and night through the Fourth of July holiday. Some mothers had pestered doctors, before the inoculations began, trying



Associated Press
HOUSTON'S PAT BURNETT
Shot, but with what?

to arrange for their children to get gamma globulin. A few intended to go through with the experiment, and then blithely undermine it by having their family physician give their children a "sure" shot of "G.G.," as they have come to call it.

But the average attitude was well expressed at West University Place by a plump young matron holding a little girl in her lap. "My first reaction," she said, "was that I didn't want my child to be a guinea pig. But then I got to thinking." Other mothers nodded, recognizing the pattern of their own afterthoughts. "It can't hurt them," the plump one went on, "so we haven't lost a thing in coming. We've got a 50-50 chance with each child of getting gamma globulin, and if we get it we know it might be some help or protection against polio. And whether we get the G.G. shot or not, or even whether it does any good or not, we'll have done



N.Y. World-Telegram & Sun
RIVERSIDE'S DR. LEON
Addicts, but not ogres.

something to help find the answer to one question about polio. So my husband and I decided it's worth it."

By this week 12,674 Houstonians, an impressive start toward a goal of 35,000, had decided likewise. Next year, after the syringe numbers now locked in the safe of the company which packaged the G.G. and the gelatin have been checked against the incidence of polio and paralysis among the two groups of children, doctors will be able to tell the parents of Houston whether G.G. is a good bet.

Hospital in the River

Johnny is a husky youth of 20, but he was holding his mother's hand as they rode the ferry last week from The Bronx to North Brother Island in the East River. For Johnny, like most of the first half-dozen young addicts admitted to New York City's Riverside Hospital, was a mama's boy. From an underprivileged Harlem family, Johnny had taken to dope largely to prove that he was no sissy.

Experts differed widely and wildly over how many juvenile narcotic addicts there are, but there is no doubt that New York City has several hundred. Lashed by angry parents (*TIME*, May 7, 1951), the city has set up the nation's first full-scale, long-term treatment for the youngsters. The idea is to get them as far away as fast as possible from the atmosphere of criminal court buildings, jails and mental wards overcrowded with time-hardened adult addicts.

Codd Sports. Riverside Hospital should be perfect for the purpose. Finished early in World War II as a TB hospital, it was never opened as such because it could not be staffed. Now it has been refurbished to treat 100 boys and 50 girls; mess halls, classes and sports will be run on a codd basis. Addicts may be committed voluntarily by their parents (most of the first admissions last week were of this type), or by the courts, including the city's special Narcotics Term Court recently set up for juveniles.

Medical superintendent at Riverside is Dr. Jerome L. Leon, a towering (6 ft. 2 in., 250 lbs.) onetime C.C.N.Y. football tackle, who frankly admits that nobody knows whether the experiment is going to succeed or not. But everything foreseeable is being done to make it succeed. "In the first place," says Dr. Leon, "we take only the 'normal' addicts—that is, kids whose only antisocial behavior is addiction. Trying to cure that is hard enough, and we can't try to reform robbers, rapers and the like."

"The kids we're getting here all follow roughly the same pattern. They aren't wild-eyed ogres. They don't have sexual orgies (maybe marijuana jazzes them up, but heroin takes the sexual drive away, and 99% of our cases are going to be heroin addicts). Their IQs put them in the dull-normal to normal class. Mostly they're quiet-spoken, reclusive children who are passive actors in the drama of life. We want to give these kids a feeling of human dignity that they never had before. We probably can't make them whole



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human beings, but we hope to give them a crutch stronger than heroin."

"**Cold Turkey.**" After routine admission procedures (including a bath so that they can be searched for dope), the inmates are put in observation wards and taken off the drug. If they can be withdrawn from drugs at once ("cold turkey"), so much the better; if their withdrawal symptoms are too severe for that, they are tapered off. No ward has more than four beds. Each youngster will clean up his own room and do his personal laundry. Many hours a day are set aside for interviews with psychiatrists, psychologists and social workers. There are first class facilities for home economics and shop crafts, as well as for sports, movies and TV. After Labor Day, Riverside will open its own school, with a full-time staff for regular sessions (most of the inmates quit before finishing high school).

Inmates will be kept at Riverside for no more than six months, but after discharge, they will still report regularly to a guidance clinic until they have been under observation for three years. That, says Dr. Leon, ought to do more for teenage addicts than any other program has ever been able to do.

For a Dog's Life

"Many practitioners have been awed by the terms 'blood transfusions' and 'blood banks,'" said the clinician gravely. "They have felt them to be either too complicated and impractical or too expensive for routine use." The speaker described how easy it is to obtain blood from a donor under anesthesia, and store it for as long as three weeks. "There is no substitute for whole blood," he concluded. "Proper evaluation and correction of the surgical patient's needs will hasten recovery [and] lower the mortality rate."

The speaker was no M.D., no practitioner of surgery on humans, but Ralph E. Witter, a doctor of veterinary medicine, describing a new frontier to fellow vets in convention at Atlantic City. The patients he was talking about: dogs.

Capsules

¶ In the A.M.A. *Journal*, three groups of doctors reported fatal cases (eight in all) of aplastic anemia following treatment with the antibiotic Chloromycetin. Editorially, the *Journal* warned against use of the drug for minor ills, wondered whether it might have to be limited to such serious complaints as typhoid. The Food & Drug Administration started checking all new cases of aplastic anemia to see whether Chloromycetin had been used.

¶ Marsilid, one of the isoniazid® drugs now being widely tested against T.B., may be useful for a lot of other things, three New York City doctors reported in London. They found that it relieved pain, and can be used as a substitute for narcotics in some advanced cases of cancer. It is also being tried on narcotic addicts to ease withdrawal symptoms.

* New, short name for isonicotinic acid hydrazide (*Time*, March 3).



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EDUCATION

Project India

It was exam week, and U.C.L.A. students were concerned with such practical problems as marks and last-minute cramming. But a group of them found time to attend an extracurricular lecture at the religious-conference building. There the Rev. James H. Robinson, a Presbyterian minister, told them about his recent visit to India (TIME, April 28). As a Negro, he had been able to visit places that white Americans seldom see, and he was convinced that the best way to solve India's misunderstandings about the U.S. was through personal meetings and discussion.

Later that evening, talking about the lecture, the students wondered if they had understood the minister correctly. Did he really think that they could help international relations by going to India as unofficial salesmen of the U.S.? A telephone call got the tired traveler out of bed. For half the night he answered questions. Before the meeting broke up, the students had decided to put Visitor Robinson's suggestion into practice. They would go to India themselves.

Odd Jobs & Seminars. Enthusiastically, 30 of them went to work on "Project India." They had no money, no promises of help, and most of them were already busy working their way through college. But they took on extra odd jobs to earn the \$250 they figured it would cost each of them to stay in India for two months. One worked as a clerk, another in the library, another helped out at primary elections. Their enthusiasm spread across the campus. The local chapter of Alpha Phi went without desserts and saved \$80 for

the project. Sunday-school classes contributed their pennies. Then an anonymous patron donated \$15,000 to cover transportation costs.

Besides all their other work, the group held seminars to bone up for their trip. They began by studying India, but on the advice of the Indian embassy they soon switched to learning more about the U.S.; that is what the Indians would ask about. They combed local libraries and began tutoring themselves in subjects that might interest their Indian contemporaries: federal v. states' rights, U.S. foreign policy, capitalism v. Communism, racial problems in the U.S., the Korean question.

Geography & Faith. The toughest question of all was which of the 30 original enthusiasts should go. There was money enough for only ten. As carefully as they had planned their seminars and pinched their pennies, they picked their representatives. The chosen ten belonged to ten different faiths, traced their backgrounds to eight different countries, included two students who are part Negro, two who are part American Indian. At the last minute, alert Episcopalian collected another \$1,700 so that they, too, could have a representative.

Last week, escorted by their two chaperons, the seven boys and four girls took off from Manhattan by air for Bombay. For the next two months they will visit universities and live in student hostels at Poona, Madras, Mysore and Travancore. There they will explain U.S. democracy to their Indian colleagues. "Some of us will soon have to do military service," said Mormon David Lund, 21 (who won \$120 on a radio quiz show to help finance



Murray Garrett—Graphic House
U.C.L.A. STUDENTS (AND CHAPERONS) EN ROUTE TO BOMBAY
They had to learn about America first.

his trip). "It struck us that here we are ready to go to Korea and fight, but that right now we're not doing anything for our country . . . I can face dying for my country, but I'd like to do something constructive for it first."

Truce by Compromise

The 3,500 delegates to the annual convention of the National Education Association trooped into Detroit's Masonic Temple last week ablaze with indignation. Object of their wrath: the American Legion, a longtime ally of the N.E.A. on a joint educational committee, but a frequent critic of progressive education in U.S. schools. In the June issue of its monthly magazine the Legion had printed an article entitled "Your Child Is Their Target," which branded the N.E.A. leadership as "one of the strongest forces today in propagandizing for a socialistic America."

Author Irene Corbally Kuhn accused the N.E.A. on all the familiar counts (e.g., subversive textbooks, lack of discipline, failure to concentrate on the three R's), traced the responsibility for left-wing doctrines in the N.E.A. straight back to the late John Dewey and his disciples. All progressive education, she wrote, "has been a deliberate, calculated action by a small but powerful group of educators . . . to change the character of American education radically . . . usurp parental authority and so nullify moral and spiritual influences."

As a good analysis of the curriculum advocated by Dewey's followers, Author Kuhn quoted the opinion of British Socialist Harold Laski. Commenting on the educational theories of Sociologist Harold Rugg and other progressive educators at Columbia in the early 1930s, Laski said: "Stripped of its carefully neutral phrases, the report is an educational program for a socialist America. It could be implemented in a society only where socialism was the accepted way of life; for it is a direct criticism of the ideas that have shaped capitalistic America."

Even before the N.E.A. convention, its headquarters had issued a sharp statement defending N.E.A. leadership, and charging distortions and inaccuracies in the article. Out-of-date statements by Rugg and others, said the N.E.A., must be read as off-the-cuff theorizing that never was accepted by the N.E.A.

But at the convention itself, the official attitude was compromise. Donald Wilson, national commander of the Legion, who defended the article in a news conference, set the tone by carefully skirting the controversy in his speech to the N.E.A. He contented himself with a warning against the menace of Soviet power.

Despite the anger of its rank & file, N.E.A. officials also did their best to smooth things over. Though the grumbling continued in private, the N.E.A. unanimously adopted a resolution "deplored" the Legion's article, recalling the cordial cooperation of the two organizations, and asking for space to defend itself in the Legion magazine.

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Advice for Teachers

Another U.S. educator who hopes to strike a compromise between the critics and defenders of U.S. public schools is Professor Paul Woodring of the Western Washington College of Education. "It must be obvious to everyone," writes Teacher Woodring in the current issue of *Harper's*, "that a strong ground swell is running against us." Too many teachers "have persisted in believing that *all* these attacks are motivated by malice, by a desire to reduce taxes, or by ignorance of what is actually going on in the schools . . . [But] the great public enthusiasm for these criticisms rests upon a . . . feeling of vague dissatisfaction on the part of large numbers of parents and other adults."

Three Complaints. Woodring puts much of the dissatisfaction down to a feeling that professional educators have seized control of the schools and are trying to create "a new social order" along the lines of Philosopher John Dewey's pragmatic theories. Specifically, he cites three main complaints:

¶ That "education, as represented by textbooks . . . has intentionally or unintentionally shown a pretty consistent political list to the left."

¶ "That the children of this generation have failed to learn such skills as reading, oral and written expression, and computation as well as did their parents."

¶ That "the total effect of the new education is to leave the child . . . without a set of values."

Teacher Woodring is sure that teachers as a group are no more inclined to the left than the members of any other profession. As for the three Rs, he argues, "we must bear in mind that [in the early 1900s] high-school students were a selected group who presumably averaged higher in ability and in literacy of background than the more inclusive group of today . . ." The question of values is the hardest for any teacher to answer. "It was certainly not the intention of Dewey to eliminate values from the schools," says Woodring. But "if the children are being allowed to complete their education with no sense of values, we had better face up to the situation and try to do something about it."

"All the People." The first job of the teachers now is to "make it clear that we fully understand that basic policy in all our institutions is, in the final analysis, to be determined by all the people through their elected representatives." Without abdicating their responsibilities, teachers must encourage criticism. "Some of the criticisms . . . will doubtless be unreasonable, prejudiced, unenlightened. If so, the proper way to deal with them will not be to sight them, or run away from them, or make countercharges . . . but rather to turn for guidance and assistance to the more reasonable and representative members of the community . . . If we work with the more thoughtful of our critics, [the others] will gradually lose their effectiveness. Perhaps, in the long run, better education will result from the present acrimony."



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ART



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BRAQUE AT WORK
"Technique? Of no importance. Color? Put it anywhere."

The Magic Ray

France's generation of giants is becoming ancient. Fernand Léger is 71, Picasso past 70; Raoul Dufy is 75, Rouault 81, Matisse 82. Two months ago, another of the giants, white-haired Georges Braque, quietly passed his 70th birthday and calmly went about putting the last touches on his first exhibit in two years. Last week Paris got a chance to see Braque's new show and came away declaring that time had not yet dimmed the old master's artistry.

If anything, Georges Braque seemed to grow younger with years. Ranging the gallery walls were 32 paintings as fresh and varied as those of any young hopeful struggling to find a "style." There were clear Normandy seascapes, bright Fauvist landscapes, familiar cubist figures, tight abstractions, and soft, flowing still lifes. On some the color lay thin and gentle; on others it was heavily applied with a palette knife and sometimes thickened with furnace ashes. Two of the paintings spanned Braque's career. The idea for his carefully constructed *Bicycle* came to him at 17, but only later did he feel able to paint it. His *Reclining Woman* was begun in 1930 and took 20 years to finish.

Wrote Critic Guy Maresier in *Combat*: "[Braque's show is] not a nostalgic résumé, but the affirmation of a continuity." Said Christine de Rivoyre in *Le Monde*: "Never has his art appeared more young and vigorous."

Painter Braque does not like to be asked how he manages to stay young of eye. "There is only one thing in art that is worthwhile," he says. "It is that which cannot be explained." Outwardly he is the same as ever, an even-tempered, meticulous workman sometimes called "France's first artisan." Though he is a

wealthy man (half of his current show is already sold, at prices up to \$30,000 a painting), he still rises at 6 each morning, puts in a full day sketching, painting, or just jotting down ideas. His pleasures are simple, a few dinners with friends, an occasional jaunt through southern France, and vacations at his seaside house in Normandy. Most of the time he can be found working at home, in a blue smock and sheepskin slippers.

Braque's mind runs in no such methodical groove. His notebooks are a whirlpool of ideas and feelings, some clashing, all spilling out in his work. "Technique?" he scoffs. "Of no importance. Color? Put it anywhere. It's the art of establishing relations that matters." He has few rules, but he places feelings ahead of ideas. "If I were able to do a painting mentally," said Georges Braque last week, "I would never bother to paint it."

Where does the feeling come from? Braque picked up a studio ashtray. "It's dead," he said. "But all I have to do is look at it in a certain way . . . You just sort of project a magic ray on to an object, and bring it into the enchanted circle."

Economy at Harvard

In Architect Walter Gropius' 15 years at Harvard, the Graduate School of Design has risen to No. 1 rank among U.S. architectural schools, in part at least because of Walter Gropius (TIME, Jan. 21). He was renowned as the founder of Germany's famed Bauhaus school, and youngsters for whom the words Gropius and Bauhaus meant crisp, challenging modernism followed him to Harvard. There, amid the pink & white Georgian of the Yard, he and his collaborators built a modern brick and glass graduate center. But for the most part, Gropius built

little, was content to be a teacher, one of the three division chiefs in the School of Design, and a pervasive influence. Last month Harvard decided that rising costs required the elimination of Gropius' pet course in design for first-year students and a reduction in his staff of ten assistants. Last week, a little tired at 69, Walter Gropius quietly let it be known that he had resigned, and that Harvard had accepted his resignation.

COUNTESS IN THE CAPITOL

Washington's Capitol guides were just beginning their chants one day last week when a tiny, blue-eyed woman with curly grey hair strode into the rotunda. While sightseers gawked, she hopped spryly on to a roped-off platform, sat down on John Trumbull's huge (13 by 18 ft.) *Surrender of Lord Cornwallis*, which was lying flat there, and started touching up Trumbull's paint. Marie Francisca Kalnoky, a full-fledged, two-castle Hungarian countess who fled Europe in 1949, was busy at her latest job: giving some of the Capitol's historic paintings their first restoration in 80 years.

Marie Kalnoky is well prepared for the job. At 56, with 30 years of experience in her steady hands, she is one of the top experts in her field. Her father, a colonel of Austro-Hungarian dragoons, started his children off early in art. Often, after dinner, she remembers, "he would put a pot of flowers or something on the table and we children would all copy it." But Marie Francisca never particularly tried to be a painter. "There were enough finished paintings," she says crisply. "People preferred to have their old paintings restored."

Cranach Was Hidden. Going from "castle to castle" between world wars, she restored some 500 works for fellow blue-bloods. She learned how to smooth over chipped spots ("like filling a tooth"), re-

PLEASANT & POPULAR

Painter Hewes paints pleasant, easy-to-understand pictures, which people enjoy looking at and museums, as well as private collectors, like to own. So far, she has painted 41 pictures, and sold 38 of them. The other three are fresh off the easel that stands in her Newton, Conn. studio.

Her one & only show, in 1948, was a sell-out. C. V. ("Sonny") Whitney was her first customer, with a \$350 purchase, and since then she has found it hard to supply the demand. The Paul Mellons have 14 of her pictures, including an \$8,000 series of wall paintings, which show the four seasons in full bloom at their Upperville, Va. farm. The Mellons are especially taken by Painter Hewes's gift for catching the individual personalities of their favorite cats, dogs, horses and cows.

In Haiti last winter, she rough-sketched *The Blessing Strive* (right, above), then submitted the finished picture for Massachusetts' Springfield Museum of Fine Arts' 12th annual purchase exhibition. The public voted



it their favorite of the 30 contemporary paintings shown. (Earlier this year, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts bought her somber *Florida Chain Gang*.)

"She doesn't paint for museums," says her agent, "and she doesn't take herself seriously." She might have been back in 1930, when she was an 18-year-old art student, but she had to quit studying in favor of earning a living. After two fast years as a child psychologist R. H. Macy clerk and Holepruf Hosiery stylist (designing men's socks), Madeline Hewes went to Europe, where she met and later married a Berlin-born painter. Six years ago, she took up painting again—for her own amusement.

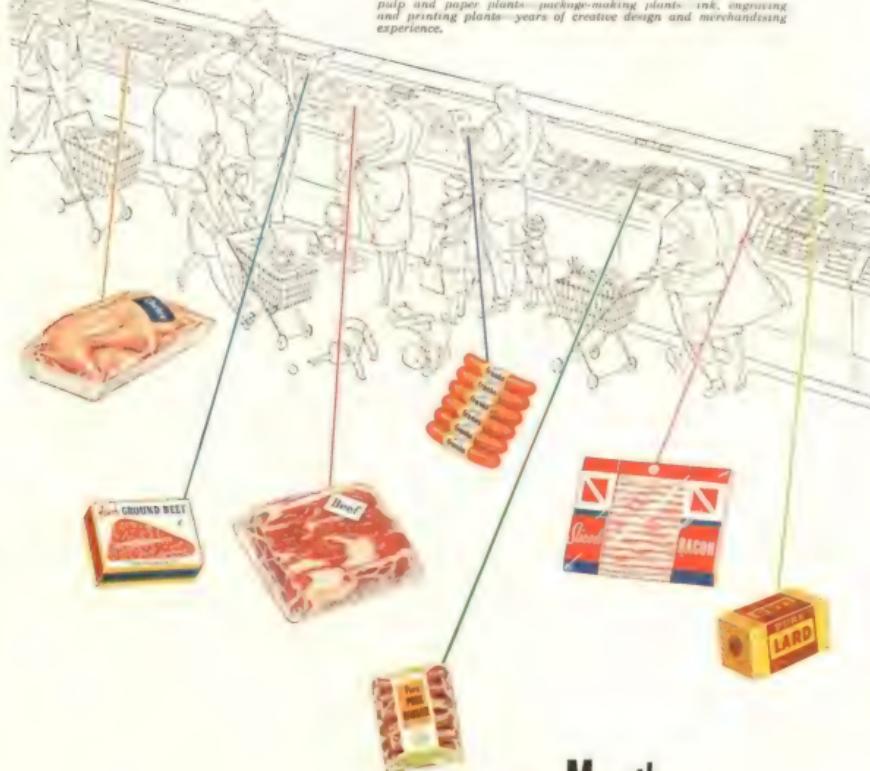
Of *The Blessing Strive*, the Springfield Museum's Director, Frederick B. Robinson says: "It shows a charming, naive approach to the representation of the human form and scene, using gay colors and fine technical procedure." So does most of Madeline Hewes's painting—and sometimes it sparkles with such pure fun as *The Day the Children Went Up in Swings and the Parents Took to the Balloons* (see cut).



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 **Marathon**
packaging that sells food

paint damaged hands and noses, replace frayed lining, spruce up dull paint with a coat of bright varnish. As she became more skilled, she repaired masterpieces by Rubens, Tiepolo and Velásquez. Once, working on a dark, somber painting by the 16th century Italian Jacopo Palma, she found a whole covey of saints and angels hiding under the grime. Another time, she was called in to restore an unusual Lucas Cranach: instead of one of the 16th century master's sly, dreamy-looking women, the canvas showed a mysterious black-cloaked, black-hooded figure. The countess got to work, and sure enough, under the black was a typical Cranach painting of a handsome girl garbed in a low-cut gown.

Restoring work thinned out in Austria and Hungary during World War II. The countess spent most of the war in Budapest; then, in 1944 went to a family castle



Walter Benhoff

RESTORER KALMOKY Sometimes, strange bumps.

In Czechoslovakia. When the Russians arrived, they let the family keep three of the castle's 80 rooms. The rest they appropriated, including "the spoons and forks and everything in the bank." Countess Kalmoky fled to Switzerland, thence to Mexico and the U.S.

Cornwallis Went Boom. In Washington, a gallery hired her, gave her the job of restoring three of the rotunda's old Trumbulls: *The Surrender of General Burgoyne*, *The Resignation of General Washington* and the *Cornwallis*. The countess says it wasn't a hard job. The linings were rotted and the paint flaked in spots, but there were no hands or feet to be repainted.

After five months of careful work, *Burgoyne* and *Washington* are back in their frames, and *Cornwallis* is almost finished. Tightening the picture on a stretcher last week, the countess gave it a light tap with her finger. *Cornwallis* uttered a soft boom. "You see," she said proudly, "like a drum."



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THE PRESS

Boost

U.S. newspaper publishers, squeezed by another boost (\$10 a ton) in the price of Canadian newsprint, have had no choice but to boost prices. Last week the Associated Press reported that in the month since the increase, 57 dailies in more than 40 cities have already raised their daily or Sunday prices anywhere from 1¢ to 5¢.

Victory v. Fraud

In his weekly "Editor's Report" last week, William Randolph Hearst Jr. gave Hearst readers an impartial look at the Taft-like battle, then slyly added a story about another ding-dong political race.

Wrote Hearst: "My father was running for something or other. The election results would be in just about edition time and the editors were worried—not only about the result, as it was a very close affair, but about how to beat the competition. The dilemma was resolved by a resourceful editor who printed up two sets of papers in advance and sent them out on the trucks to hold until given the word. The first headline proclaimed: HEARST WINS. The other read FRAUD."

Concealed Weapons

For photographers covering the Republican National Committee meeting in Chicago last week, the news was bad; from its meeting to consider disputed delegates, the committee had barred workers for "paraphernalia media" (GOPatter for radio and TV men and photographers). While everyone else was protesting, LIFE Photographer Francis Miller, 46, a veteran of 25 years as a newsman, went quietly to work to cover the meeting in his own way. Miller, who has often snapped pictures where photographers were banned, is an old hand at concealing the weapons of his trade. (Three years ago, armed with a proxy and a hidden camera, he took 36 pictures of Sewell Avery at a closed Montgomery Ward stockholders' meeting.) At the first committee meeting, Miller turned up with no paraphernalia in sight. But it was there just the same.

Peering inconspicuously through a small hole in his tie was the tiny lens of a Robot camera which Miller had hung around his neck under his shirt. With it, he took 108 pictures of the meeting. Next day he had an addition. He picked up two copies of a fat book (*The World's Greatest Doers—The Story of Lions*, by Robert Casey and W.A.S. Douglas), hollowed them out, stuck them together, and fitted a Contax camera into them. With this contraption, Miller snapped most of a roll of film before the camera was spotted by a sergeant-at-arms. Cameraman Miller was waved out.

Returning, apparently cameramanless this time, he had hidden a small Japanese Nikon camera in the centerfold of a thick report that one of the delegates had passed out. Keeping the report on his lap, he aimed the camera with his knees. Later



Archie Lieberman
MILLER & Tie-HOLE CAMERA
A paraphernalia-bearing medium, he.

he inadvertently got help from a rival photographer. Hidden behind a piano, the photographer tried to take a flashlight shot. While one guard chased after him and the others were preoccupied with the hearing, Miller stood up and shot the rest of his film, giving *LIFE* all the pictures it wanted of the meetings that had been "closed" to photographers.

Rogues' Playground

As Laborite M.P. Harold Lever sees it, British libel laws are a "playground for rogues." Even though the basic principles of libel in Britain are the same as in the U.S., Britain's ancient laws have so many loopholes that court verdicts are often weighted heavily against newspapers. Seven months ago Lawyer Lever set out to change the laws, got the full backing of the British press, which has been clamoring for a liberalization of the statutes for years. Last week, thanks largely to Lever's efforts, Britain's libel laws were getting their first real overhauling in 50 years. The House of Commons passed a new Defamation Bill and sent it to the House of Lords, where it is expected to be voted into law.

British newspapers had good reason to cheer the legislation. Under the present laws, newsmen are barred from going after the kinds of stories that often make Page One news in the U.S. For example, as a result of strict rules about "damage to reputations," there is scarcely a newspaper in Britain that would dare run the risk of exposing a British businessman who had made gifts to a government official. Even the laws of "qualified privilege" (i.e., libelproof material) are so tight that if a U.S. Senator called a British minister a rascal on the floor of the Senate, a British paper that published



Its thunder is freedom's voice

With a roar like a mighty wind, America's new heavy bomber, the Boeing YB-52 Stratofortress, rips across the sky. That is a reassuring sound for the peoples of the free world. It means that our strategic air power — the right arm of peace — will be strengthened by a great new Boeing bomber designed for maximum effectiveness in an age of jet speed and scientific methods of interception.

The Boeing Stratofortress is not only a very large aircraft, but revolutionary in performance. It is streamlined like a javelin and propelled by eight powerful jet engines.

Obviously, the speed and range of the B-52 must remain closely guarded secrets. This photograph reveals none of its vital new elements of interior design and equipment.

First tests of the B-52 Stratofortress

have been an outstanding success. The plane was ordered into production by the Air Force even before testing. Like its speedy teammate, the B-47 Stratojet medium bomber, it has behind it 35 years of Boeing achievement. The accumulated skills and experience that gave our nation the B-17 Flying Fortress and the B-29 and B-50 Superfortresses have again proved their value in this new giant of the Air Force.

For the Air Force, Boeing also builds the B-47 Stratojets, B-50 Superfortresses and C-97 Stratofreighters; and for the world's leading airlines Boeing has built fleets of twin-deck Stratocruisers.

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the news (as a U.S. newspaper could) would be subject to suit.

Fact & Fiction. Furthermore, said Lever, the laws are so bad that they "provide an opportunity for a whole lot of unscrupulous people to bring actions . . . merely for the purpose of extorting money damages." In one classic case London's *Daily Mirror* lost a damage suit to a man who had the same name as an imaginary character in a light-hearted *Mirror* article on French resorts.

Even sportwriters are limited in what they may write; they say little more about a foul at a prize fight than that one boxer "was disqualified for an alleged infringement of the rules." To describe the foul might bring a suit for damaging the fighter's professional reputation. A professional golfer once won a suit against the Press Association wire service when it mistakenly reported he had turned in no



Brian Seed

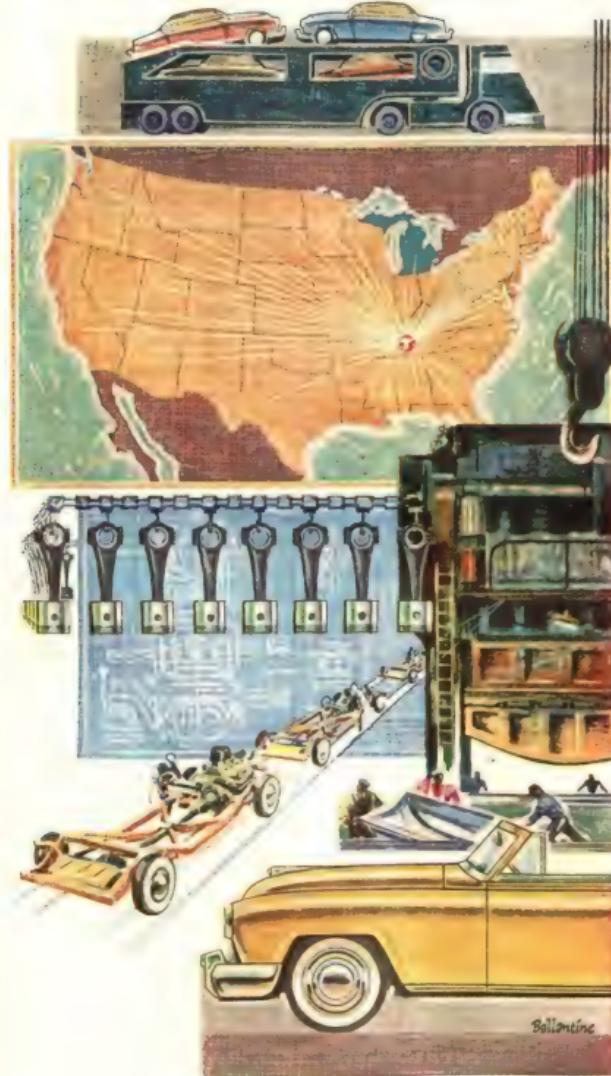
M.P. HAROLD LEVER
An adequate defense: truth.

score at a tournament, because the misinformation was "detrimental to his livelihood." Critics of theater, books, music and movies are restricted the same way; a flatly unfavorable verdict may be taken as a reflection on character and bring a suit.

One of the most striking inequities in the present law is that a paper may be sued when a story is correct in all its major details, if it is wrong on a minor fact. Thus the *Daily Mail* exposed a "swindling share-pusher" who had been selling phony stocks all over Europe, and added that he had become a Canadian citizen by improper means. The swindler sued the paper and won \$200. The *Mail* proved to the court's satisfaction that he was a swindler, but was wrong about his citizenship.

Thieves & Drunkards. Among the important provisions of the new libel bill: ¶ In the case of "unintentional defamation," a correction and an apology will

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Stromberg-Carlson has found the simplicity and ease of operation of Burroughs Sensimatic accounting machines an important factor in training new operators and handling a large volume of accounts receivable at low cost.

usually be enough to prevent collection of damages.

If the bulk of a statement is true, that is an adequate defense, even if the statement is wrong in a minor detail. Thus a man called a "thief, drunkard, loose-liver and forger" cannot collect damages by proving that he never drinks.

The boundaries of "qualified privilege" are extended and the meaning of "fair comment" is broadened so that newspapers will be able to criticize more freely when they have facts to back up their opinions.

In approving the new bill,⁴ British newspapers agreed with Sponsor Lever, who said: "We ought to have a care that by over-meticulous and academic regard for the rights of rogues . . . we do not inhibit a good deal of healthy expositions of them from being published."

Bad News

Ever since a Louisiana federal court struck down the unit ad rate used by the New Orleans *Times-Picayune* and its afternoon sister the *States* (TIME, June 9), some 170 other dailies which also use the unit rate have been waiting to see what the decision would mean to them. Last week they got the bad news. Federal Judge Herbert Christenberry 1) formally ordered the *T-P* to quit its unit rate (which forces an advertiser to put ads in both the papers to get in either one), and 2) put the paper's future ad rates under court supervision.

From now on, ordered Judge Christenberry, the *T-P*'s ad rates must not be lower than either 1) the cost of producing and selling the ads, or 2) comparable newspaper advertising in New Orleans. To make sure the order is carried out, the *T-P*, unless it can get a reversal on appeal, must submit its new rate card to the court for approval before issuing it to advertisers. Snapped *Editor & Publisher*: "The decree . . . is a vicious ruling destructive of any semblance of freedom of action or free enterprise in the newspaper business . . . Government control is reaching further & further into the newspaper business."

Harper's and the *Atlantic Monthly*, which have long been arch-rivals, last week decided to end the most punishing part of their rivalry. To save money, they will merge their advertising staffs, sell ads for publication jointly in both magazines. (The plan is not a unit rate, since advertisers may buy ads in only one magazine if they want to.) The change will enable *Harper's* (circ. 150,000) and the *Atlantic Monthly* (178,000) to boost their combined ad guarantee to about 330,000 circulation.

But the bill leaves untouched British law on reporting criminal trials, which 1) prohibits the naming of a suspect until he is jailed, and 2) restricts newspapers to the barest facts of an arrest or indictment and to reporting only what takes place in court once trial has started. For violating these strictures, newsmen have been jailed for contempt of court (TIME, April 4, 1949).



HIS UNUSUAL RECORDS

When he retired in 1930 at the age of 28, Bobby Jones had compiled the most amazing record in golfing history. His 13 national and international championships included the U. S. Open 4 times, British Open 3 times, U. S. Amateur 5 times and the British Amateur once. He reached his great pinnacle in his final competitive year, 1930, when he won golfdom's "grand slam". For, between May and September of that memorable year, he took the U. S. Open, British Open, U. S. Amateur and British Amateur titles . . . the greatest single season anyone had ever known in golf!

Another unusual record: offices of 7 of America's 8 largest book publishers, 12 of the largest 15 railroads and 8 of the nation's 10 largest tobacco companies get better-looking letterheads or office forms with clean, crisp, distinctive . . .

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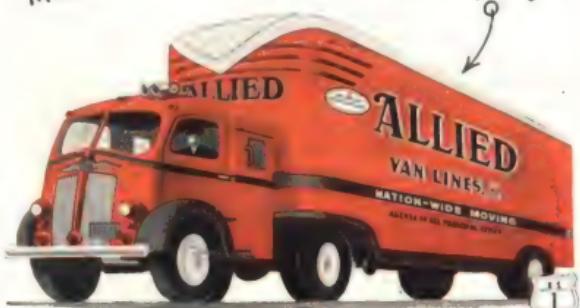
Write us on your letterhead for Grantland Rice's complete selection of golfdom's All-Time Greats, attractively illustrated and suitable for framing.

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MILESTONES

Born. To Licia Albanese, 38, Metropolitan Opera soprano, and Joseph A. Gimma, 45, Wall Street stockbroker; their first child, a son; in Manhattan. Name: Joseph Anthony Jr. Weight: 7 lbs. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Died. Mauno Pekkala, 62, postwar Premier of Finland (1946-48), who negotiated the hated mutual assistance pact with the Soviet Union; of pneumonia following a stroke; in Helsinki. He won national recognition for his work as acting director (1937-44) of the state forest service, less favorable notice for his latter-day fellow-traveling with the Reds.

Died. Dr. Abraham Simon Wolf Rosenbach, 75, the world's No. 1 rare-book dealer and one of its most avid collectors; after long illness; in Philadelphia. Called the "Napoleon of Books" by rival bibliophiles who often watched him skim off the cream of the rare-books sales, "Rosy" owned, at one time or another, a \$25,000,000 collection of rare volumes. Among them: eight Gutenberg Bibles, between 30 and 40 first folios of Shakespeare, and the famous Bay Psalm Book, first book printed (1640) in Britain's American colonies, which he bought for a "reasonable" \$151,000. While still a sophomore at the University of Pennsylvania, Rosy made his first big find in a Philadelphia auction room: the long-lost first edition of Dr. Johnson's *Prologue*, written for Actor David Garrick. He bid it up 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ at a time until he carried it away triumphantly for \$3,60, later turned down a \$5,000 offer for it. Last March Rosy announced his most famous sale: 73 prized volumes of Shakespeare folios and quartos to Dr. Martin Bodmer, Swiss banker, for something over \$1,000,000.

Died. Fred Tenney, 80, first baseman for the Boston Braves and New York Giants and manager (1905-07 and 1917) of the Braves, who originated the "3-6-3" double play (first base to shortstop to first) in a game against the Cincinnati club in 1897; in Boston. One of the great fielding first basemen of his day, Tenney led the National League in assists for eight years, an alltime record.

Died. Archbishop Garegin Hovsepian, 84, head of the Armenian Orthodox churches in the Near East, and former primate (1937-44) of the Armenian Church of America; in Antelias, Lebanon.

Died. The Rev. James Shera Montgomery, 89, chaplain of the U.S. House of Representatives for 29 years (until 1950); in Washington, D.C. A familiar figure at congressional funerals, weddings and baptisms, he prided himself on never repeating a prayer. Before a full Easter congregation in Washington's Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, he once said: "I know some of you won't be back until next Easter, so let me wish you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year."



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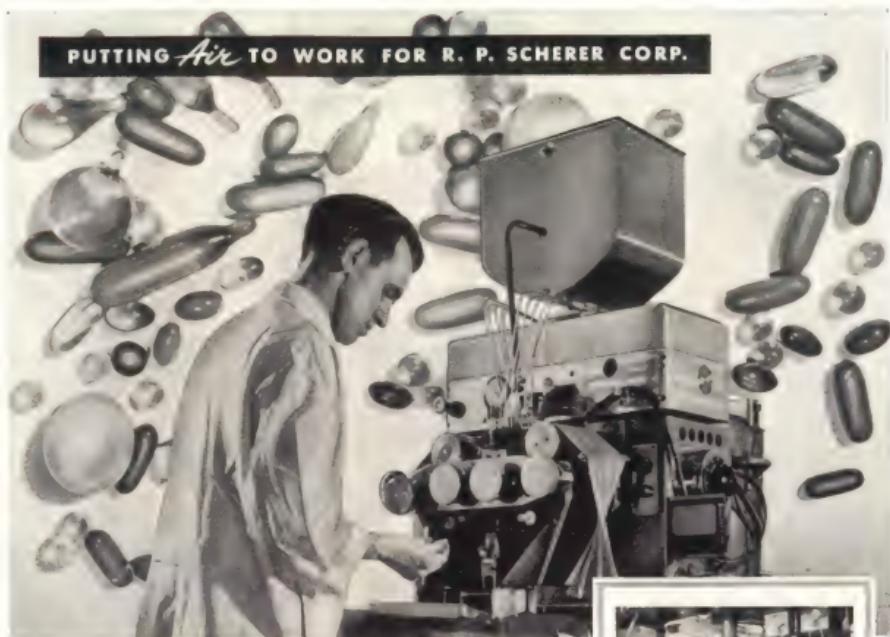
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BUSINESS & FINANCE

STEEL

Throttled Down

As the steel strike entered its sixth week, the Office of Defense Mobilization made a grim announcement: the loss of steel production had "wiped out virtually all the gain so far from the expansion program that has been under way since Korea." The vast, complex U.S. economy was slowly being throttled down, yet scarcely anybody—except the strikers and the steel companies—seemed to care. The Administration was trying to wash its hands of the whole mess. Nevertheless, the hard facts of trouble were piling up:

¶ Eleven million tons of steel production have been lost so far.

¶ For each week the strike continues, 20 million cases of canned goods will go uncanned for lack of tin plate.

¶ For lack of oil pipe, already scarce, U.S. wildcatters have had to cut back their drilling plans by 100 wells a day.

¶ In addition to the strikers, 250,000 have been thrown out of work, and production of autos, electric appliances and other consumer items was being slashed. Many strikers, their savings exhausted, are now dependent on union handouts for their groceries.

Hands Off. No one seemed to be doing much of anything to end the strike. The major companies and the union were not meeting, and had no plans to meet. President Truman still adamantly refused to use the Taft-Hartley law since he was determined to keep the Administration on the side of the strikers. Three months ago, he said the emergency was so great that he must seize the steel companies; now he was as relaxed as an idler in a Missouri crossroads store.

What was preventing a settlement? C.I.O. Boss Philip Murray has already settled with smaller companies (30 more last week) for less than the top wage offers made by the big companies. And Bethlehem Steel had earlier indicated its willingness to settle the big obstacle of the union shop. It suggested a modified union shop (every new man joins, but may quit after 20 days), although it subsequently withdrew the offer without any explanation. Other members of the industry's Big Six, such as Republic Steel's Charlie White and Jones & Laughlin's Ben Moreell, insisted that the union shop is the only issue and that they will not yield an inch on it. "We see no possible area of compromise," White wired the White House. "... This issue is going to be a long drawn out one." Said Moreell: "Our company believes in unions . . . that unions can and do render useful service. [But] we believe that each man and woman should be free to join or not to join . . ."

Thumbs Down. Harry Truman had his own answer. Once again siding with the union, he told his press conference that the steel companies had entered into "a



UNION HANDOUTS TO STEEL STRIKERS
Things were getting tough all over.

conspiracy against the public interest" and were using pressure to prevent companies willing to settle from doing so. Presidential Assistant John Steelman elaborated on the charge. The Big Six had adopted a unit rule, he said, which enabled any one of them to veto any proposal. He intimated that this was the explanation for Bethlehem's withdrawal of its union shop compromise. Having got the signal by the White House, Phil Murray's United Steelworkers promptly filed NLRB charges against the "conspiracy"—and filed them under provisions of the Taft-Hartley law, which they profess to hate. By something more than coincidence, the union had the papers ready within an hour after Truman made the accusation.

For those companies who had settled, the Administration's reaction to requests for price rises was hardly encouraging. Last week Weirton Steel, which has already given its independent union a wage boost bigger than Murray had accepted elsewhere, asked OPS for a \$5.50 ton price rise. The formal request was lost for 27 hours. When finally found, nobody at OPS or elsewhere seemed to have any idea what to do with it.

SECURITIES

The Squeeze

To debt-ridden New York City, the big Wall Street investment firms have always looked good for another tax touch. Since 1948, Wall Street firms have been paying 2/5 of 1% on their gross income in taxes. On July 1, the bite was raised to 4/5 of 1%. Last week it looked as if the city has

finally bitten too hard. Rather than pay the extra taxes, Hugh W. Long & Co. Inc. and the Investors Management Co. Inc., which run four investment funds, moved their offices and \$230 million in combined assets from their Wall Street skyscrapers to two private houses in Elizabeth, N.J. Thus they will save a total of \$188,000 a year in New York city and state taxes. Explained one company official: "We were at a competitive disadvantage . . . there was nothing to do but get out."

CONTROLS

The Great Whatizit

As the new controls law took effect last week, the big question was: How tightly will it control the economy? The Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 were patched together in such last-minute haste and compromise and with such pressure from lobbies that not even their authors knew exactly what many of the clauses meant. The important provisions:

Rent Controls. As of Sept. 30, federal controls go off 80% of U.S. housing now controlled. The bill keeps federal rent controls only for 1) the 116 areas officially declared to have "critical" shortages, 2) incorporated cities, towns and villages whose local governing bodies request continued federal control. The critical areas contain only 1,150,000 units of rental housing; 6,000,000 other units will be decontrolled unless local action is taken.

Credit. Although the Federal Reserve Board had already removed its curbs on consumer credit, the law strips the FRB of power to reimpose them. Some of the bill's authors also thought that they had

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removed the FRB's Regulation X, which curbs housing credit, and many newspapers so reported. Later, Congressmen discovered that the bill actually preserves this regulation. However, it provides that the President must suspend the regulation after any quarter in which the annual rate of housing starts falls below 1,200,000. Since this is the second highest rate in history, and starts are now slightly below that level, it looked as if the regulation would go off in October and houses could again be bought for only 5% down.

Price Controls. No prices were lowered by the bill, and many will probably be raised because of it. The bill sensibly prohibits controls on fresh fruits and vegetables, since the recent potato scandal demonstrated that they don't work. But the bill also took controls off processed fruits and vegetables, including frozen foods, baby food, soups and most canned goods. Since most such foods were already pressing against their ceilings, OPS predicted they would go higher. An amendment tying ceiling prices to state minimum price laws is also expected to boost the price of milk in 17 states.

Wage Controls. Wage and salary ceilings in a diluted form were continued. But the Wage Stabilization Board, which has done a poor job, was abolished in favor of a new board. The new board was given no power to settle wage disputes, so labor unions promptly announced they would boycott it. Moreover, wage controls on millions of workers on farms and in companies where there are fewer than nine workers were dropped entirely. (Present limitations on salary increases remain but a new wage board will probably make its own rules on wages.)

Materials. The tight control of raw materials through the Controlled Materials Plan was continued.

One reason for some of the absurdities in the bill was that Congressmen loaded it with amendments to benefit favored constituents. For example, Nebraska's Congressman Howard H. Buffett got through an amendment permitting fertilizer companies to sell at "retail" prices to farmers, instead of the lower "wholesale" prices which the old bill called for. Apparently reason: Nebraska's Paige-Hall Seed Co. had been cited by OPS for selling fertilizer at retail prices. Result: the price of fertilizer to all farmers may be boosted as much as 14%. The Pennsylvania Railroad, which had been sued for \$384,245 triple damages by OPS for raising its station pay-toilet rate from 5¢ to 10¢ can now do so, thanks to an amendment tacked on by Delaware's Democratic Senator J. Allen Frear Jr.

The root of the trouble was that even the enemies of controls were afraid to junk them completely lest a new puff of inflation make the authors politically vulnerable. Thus, the bill was chiefly a gesture which would actually not check inflation if prices start up again. Both Congress and the President had talked a good fight against inflation. Both, by their actions in the controls fight or steel strike, had continued to abet it.

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We circled the last item because it looks like an obvious choice for most people. By "good common stocks" we mean the 200 stocks used to make up the Moody averages . . . the kind that currently return about 5.5% on your money.

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ITALIAN MOVIE STARS ROSSI-DRAGO, FIORE & MANGANO
Skinny budgets brought realism and sex.

SYNTHETICS

Fiber Finance

The National Production Authority last week gave a hearty boost to the synthetic fiber industry. It offered fast tax write-off certificates for enough new plants to raise the combined production of nylon and Acrlan from 300 to 300 million lbs. a year. First to collect was the Chemstrand Corp. of Decatur, Ala., a jointly owned subsidiary of the Monsanto Chemical Co. and American Viscose Corp. The NPA approved a five-year amortization (instead of the usual 20 or 25) of 50% of the cost of a \$25.5 million Chemstrand factory in Decatur, and an \$88.5 million company plant at Pensacola, Fla.

SHOW BUSINESS

Rome's New Empire

One day in 1945 Rod Geiger, an American G.I., came back from Italy with an odd trophy in his barracks bag: a print of Roberto Rossellini's *Open City*, one of the first movies made in liberated Italy. Geiger had bought the exclusive U.S. rights for \$13,000. In seven years the film, which started U.S. audiences with its documentary realism, grossed more than \$3,000,000.

Open City's success not only made money. It stirred Italy's moviemakers into a frenzy of activity which has put Italy second only to Hollywood as the major supplier of films to the U.S. and the world. On the 14 sound stages of Rome's Cinecittà, Europe's biggest studio, and in smaller studios scattered from Turin to Palermo, Italy's 180 producers are shooting an alltime record of 120 films, ten more than last year. And for the first time they are ready to exploit the U.S. beachhead opened by *Open City* into a big invasion of Hollywood's home market.

Hollywood Pays. Italy's films have been shown mainly at small, arty theaters, attracting audiences who did not mind subtitles. But this spring, *Tomorrow Is Too Late*, the first Italian film to begin its run in a big Broadway theater (Loew's State), proved that it could pay. In four weeks it grossed \$10,000. Encouraged by that success, the Italians launched an am-

bitious project to "dub" English dialogue into twelve major pictures a year. Last week *Bitter Rice*, which has already grossed more than \$3,400,000 in the U.S. in a subtitled version, was playing with English dialogue in Manhattan. Some critics thought the English words were hard to reconcile with the Italian actors. But Italian producers think that Americans will become used to dubbed-in English, just as Italian audiences have become accustomed to dubbed-in Italian in U.S. films. Ironically, Hollywood is paying for the dubbing. Last year, in return for releasing half of Hollywood's frozen lire, Italy persuaded U.S. film makers to kick back 25% of the thawed money to finance a new agency, Italian Films Export (I.F.E.), which has received \$1,200,000, is using it to finance the U.S. invasion.

Liberated Genie. In a way, Mussolini set the stage for Italy's movie renaissance by building Cinecittà and granting state subsidies. But he also dictated the propaganda trash which was the industry's main prewar product. After liberation, Italy's democratic government resumed the subsidies. But Italy's able young film boss, Under Secretary of State Giulio Andreotti, 33, onetime journalist and underground fighter, wisely kept hands off the product. Result: such imaginative directors as Rossellini and Vittorio (The Bicycle Thief) De Sica had free play.

Skinny budgets and antiquated equipment forced them to use natural lighting and to press amateurs into service as actors. These techniques, born of economic necessity, gave their films a fresh, simple quality that made Hollywood's chrome-edged product seem brasier than ever. They took their themes from the world around them: war, occupation, poverty, misery and human courage. Sex was merely incidental to such plots, but since it was handled in the casual manner in which Italians regard sex, it startled U.S. audiences, accustomed to the sniggering censorship of the Breen office.

The selling power of sex was brought home to the Italian industry by *Bitter Rice*, a second-rate movie with arty pretensions and a nodding gesture to social problems (the exploitation of women workers in Italy's rice fields). *Bitter Rice*

turned out to be a brilliant showcase for the tightly clad, womanly figure of Silvana Mangano, who helped make the picture the biggest-grossing foreign-language film ever shown in the U.S. Now the Italians have made a picture entitled *Sensibility*, starring Newcomer Eleonora Rossi Drago, with which they expect to clean up in the U.S.—if it gets by the censors.

Upgraded Genius. With dollar success, the moviemakers lost some of the advantages of their pinchpenny early days. Silvana Mangano, who got \$800 for her scenic rice-picking, now commands \$32,000 a picture, while Italy's top star, Anna Magnani (*Open City, The Miracle*), commands \$96,000. But Italian producers are still able to turn out a film for as little as \$112,000, less than a tenth of Hollywood's average budget. In Italy's castle-crowded, ruin-laden countryside, they need build few sets. In a nation which talks with its eyes and hands, they find new stars among amateurs. Says Rossellini: "All Italians are actors. Our people are our real resources."

Sunny Side. In its bid for the U.S. market, the maturing Italian industry is now trying to prove that it can develop something more than sex and social realism. With its U.S. dollars, Italian Films Export is staging a Hollywood-like "Italian Film Festival" in Manhattan in October, which will offer a different production every night for seven nights. They include Gogol's satiric *The Overcoat*; De Sica's tragic *Umberto D.*; the comic *Little World of Don Camillo*, a story of rivalry between a priest and a Communist leader; and a love story, *Two Cents Worth of Hope*, which shared first prize at the Cannes Film Festival and stars 15-year-old Maria Fiore in her first picture. The bill may be topped by the most ambitious (\$1,000,000) and first Technicolor movie Italy has yet made: *The Golden Coach*, directed by France's Jean (*The River*) Renoir, and starring Anna Magnani.

As Italy's film industry grows, so do its troubles. In recent months the state, which holds the purse strings, has begun to pressure the industry to shade down its realism in favor of more "constructive" pictures which show the sunnier side of Italian life. It also faces a bigger danger in that the more it succeeds by being different from Hollywood, the more it may try to imitate Hollywood. So far, the Italians have steered clear of both perils, and their lusty young movie industry shows plenty of signs of further growth.

FOOD

Operation Oleo

Like an army awaiting H-hour, 150 huge trailer trucks lined up on the New Jersey side of the Hudson River one night last week. At midnight the trucks thundered into Manhattan by bridge and tunnel, fanned out over Long Island and northern suburbs. It was the first time in 70 years that yellow margarine could be legally sold in New York State, the nation's biggest market. By noon, a total of 400 trucks, some of them blaring banners labeled "Operation Oleo," had stocked



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almost every food store in the state.

As grocers' margarine sales shot up to twice and three times their normal level, the big margarine-makers helped them along by pricing the yellow margarine at less than white (*i.e.*, at about 29¢ a lb.), and throwing in other come-ons that brought actual prices to as little as 15¢ to 20¢ a lb. Butter, as if thumbing its nose, went up in price to 81¢ a lb.).

The New York invasion was margarine's biggest victory since 1950, when Congress repealed its 10¢-per-lb. discriminatory tax on yellow margarine. Since then, margarine-makers and embattled housewives, who saw no reason why they should have to spend 15 minutes kneading the coloring into a pound of margarine, have persuaded the legislatures of 41 states to legalize sales of yellow margarine.*

The rush at the stores last week made margarine-makers confident that U.S. consumption will grow faster than ever. Since 1955, butter consumption has fallen from 17.1 lbs. per person to 9.7 last year, while margarine consumption has climbed from 2.4 lbs. per person to 6.6 lbs., and is increasing this year at the rate of 25%.

GOODS & SERVICES

New Ideas

Message Taker: In New Jersey, the Bell Telephone Co. demonstrated two machines to answer the telephone when no one is home. One machine has a permanent recording cylinder which takes up to 20 messages, can be wiped clean and used again. The other takes up to 125 messages but requires record changes. Both instruct callers to do such things as "call back this afternoon." Charge per month: \$12.50 each, plus a \$1.50 installation fee.

Champagne Cork: The United States Rubber Co. began production of a new all-rubber champagne cork which it says will stop costly leakage, keep the wine more effervescent, give a nicer pop when the bottle is opened. Price: about 8¢.

Scented Plastics: In New York, Plastron Inc. put on the market flower-scented plastic shower and window curtains. Developed by Monsanto Chemical Co., the scents are blended in while the plastics are being made, are guaranteed to smell like roses, carnations or cedar for several months. Price: \$1.98 for the shower curtain, \$3.98 to \$4.49 for curtain sets.

Bug Killer: Philadelphia's Exterminator Corp. of America began selling a 7-oz. electric sprayer which permeates up to 15,000 cubic feet with a bug-killing chemical called lindane. Price: \$6.95.

Quick Curl. The Gillette Co. put on sale the Bobbi Pin-Curl home permanent, which eliminates the need for bulky curlers and a neutralizing solution. A woman simply applies the waving lotion, puts her hair up in special bobby pins and gets a wave overnight. Price: \$1.50.

Colored Heat. In Harriman, Tenn., the McLain & Bryson Oil Co. put out a paint

* Remaining holdouts: Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin.

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which, when put on such things as machine tools, changes color with the heat. Applied in varicolored bands, the paints register heat levels. The paint can be put on almost any surface, is particularly useful where ordinary heat gauges cannot be installed. Price: \$30 a pound.

FOREIGN TRADE

Alarm Sounded

Few nations are as dependent on a single product as Switzerland is upon its world-famed watches. The manufacture of precision timepieces employs 10% of its labor force, accounts for 22% of the nation's total exports. The U.S. takes more than half of this total, thus provides Switzerland with dollars that help make her economy the soundest in Europe. Last week the usually complacent Swiss watchmakers were wound up tight as an overstressed mainspring. The U.S. Tariff Commission had reportedly recommended to Harry Truman that duties on Swiss watch movements be raised. This would drastically cut Swiss exports to the U.S.

Alarmed, the Swiss watch industry met to protest. Maurice Vaucher, president of the Swiss Federation of Watch Manufacturers, reminded the Tariff Commission that Swiss imports "provide a livelihood for 15,000 Americans . . . engaged in the manufacture of cases, dials, watch straps and other accessories . . . and that these imports provide the major profit for 30,000 [U.S.] jewelry stores." Furthermore, the watchmen pointed out, Switzerland buys \$5 worth of U.S. products for every \$3 worth of its products that it sells in the U.S.

Although they were shouting long before the tariff fight had even begun to settle, there seemed little doubt that the Swiss had the story about right. Since 1951, three major U.S. jeweled-watch manufacturers, Hamilton, Elgin and Waltham, have been constantly pressuring the Tariff Commission to raise duties on Swiss imports. Their argument: Swiss movements have cut into their market until they now sell only 19% of the watches sold in the U.S. in comparison with 50% in 1941.

By week's end, several big U.S. manufacturers, importers and assemblers, whose movements are largely Swiss-made, ticked off arguments that bolstered the Swiss rather than the U.S. claims. The American Watch Association, which represents such American-owned companies with Swiss subsidiaries or plants as Benrus, Bulova, Gruen and Longines-Wittnauer, was quick to point out that out of every dollar spent in the U.S. for a Swiss watch, 85¢ stays in this country; only 15¢ goes to Switzerland. It was estimated that for every dollar the U.S. Tariff Commission may tack on to Swiss movements, the U.S. consumer will have to pay about \$6 more the next time he buys a timepiece. Actually, the matter is more than an argument over watches: the outcome may well serve as an indication of the U.S.'s willingness to trade with the rest of the world on terms satisfactory to both sides.



FRIENDLY ENEMIES



One of the Navy's GRUMMAN GUARDIANS makes a pass over one of the Navy's submarines. It's a case of "friendly enemies" . . . for as the mongoose is trained to kill cobras, these big, carrier-based aircraft are designed to find and destroy submarines. One type of GUARDIAN, equipped with long range radar devices, hunts down the enemy. Then others, lighter on radar but heavier on bombs, come in for the "kill."



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CINEMA

Box Office

June's box-office favorites, as reported in *Variety's* survey of 25 key U.S. cities:

- 1) *Skirts Ahoy* (M-G-M)
- 2) *Clash by Night* (RKO)
- 3) *Walk East on Beacon* (Columbia)
- 4) *About Face* (Warner)
- 5) *Pat and Mike* (M-G-M)

Movie of the Year

Hollywood, frantically casting about for a movie formula which will bring customers back into the theaters, last week agreed that one studio at least had struck pay dirt. After thrifitily digging into its

The New Pictures

High Noon [Stanley Kramer: United Artists], creeping up on Hadleyville (pop. 400) one hot Sunday morning in 1870, is the moment of crisis for the little western cow town. Desperado Frank Miller (Ian MacDonald), whose jail sentence has been commuted through a political deal, is coming back on the noon train to take his revenge on the marshal (Gary Cooper) who sent him up. The marshal is no hero; he has already turned in his badge and is leaving Hadleyville with his wife (Grace Kelly) to open a general store in another town. But he turns back. There is a job



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THE DEATH OF KING KONG
Look backward, mogul.

storehouse of possible reissues, RKO dusted off the 19-year-old *King Kong*, the adventures of a snarling, 50-ft. prehistoric monster who saved RKO from bankruptcy in the thirties and seems destined to gross at least \$3,500,000 for his masters in 1952.

As most of Hollywood's producers watched with envious amazement, crowds in Pittsburgh, Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Indianapolis flocked to see Kong brought back alive from a Pacific island to Manhattan, where he climbs the Empire State Building clutching the beauties and screaming Fay Wray (now fortyish and retired). There, raging defiantly at his puny pursuers, the monster finally gets shot down by a squadron of ancient biplanes.

Inspired by *King Kong's* phenomenal success in the Middle West (already grossing at $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the rate of a normal A picture), RKO will launch the picture all over the U.S. and in Canada before school starts in the fall.

to be done, and law & order in Hadleyville are at stake.

The solid citizens of Hadleyville are not so civic-minded. When the marshal tries to deputize a posse against gunman Miller, everyone in Hadleyville finds excuses. Even the marshal's Quaker wife walks out on him because she is against killing. In Ramirez' saloon, they are laying odds that the marshal is dead five minutes after Miller gets off the noon train. Left high & dry in a town paralyzed by fear and morally bankrupt, the sweating marshal has to face Miller and three of his fellow desperados alone. Around this dramatic situation is built that Hollywood rarity: a taut and sense-making horse opera that deserves to rank with *Stagecoach* and *The Gunfighter* as one of the best westerns ever made.

High Noon combines its points about good citizenship with some excellent picture-making. Carl (Champion) Foreman's screenplay is lean and muscular, and as noteworthy for its silences as for its



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TIME, JULY 14, 1952

The Politician

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sounds. And Fred (*The Men*) Zinnemann's direction wrings the last ounce of suspense from the scenario with a sure sense of timing and sharp, clean cutting. The picture builds from 10:40 a.m. to its high noon climax in a crescendo of ticking clocks, shots of the railroad tracks stretching long and level into the distant hills and of the hushed, deserted streets of Hadleyville. Throughout the action, Dimitri Tiomkin's plaintive *High Noon Ballad* sounds a recurring note of impending doom.

Now & then *High Noon* falters, e.g., the moment when the marshal's wife suddenly shows up to help him plug the



GARY COOPER
Blood, sweat and tension.

desperation is stronger on gunplay than on screenplay. And Grace Kelly is somewhat overglamorous as the wife. But the rest of the performances are up to *High Noon*'s generally high level of writing and direction, particularly Lloyd Bridges as the edgy deputy marshal and Katy Jurado as the marshal's very ex-girlfriend. Gary Cooper, as the marshal, has one of the outstanding roles of his long acting career: a tired and unheroic gunfighter, doggedly stalking through the desolate streets of Hadleyville, his lone figure casting a long shadow before it as the heat and drama mount relentlessly to the crisis of high noon.

Washington Story (M-G-M) might be subtitled *Mr. Van Johnson Goes to Washington*. Van plays a New England Congressman, party affiliation unspecified, who is without doubt the handsomest member of the lower house. Although Representative Johnson dislikes being interviewed, he changes his mind when he meets sexy Newswoman Patricia Neal. She tells him that she wants to do "a

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straightforward, factual account of morning, noon and night in a Congressman's week," and promises that "I'll be with you constantly." Before long, Johnson has dropped his "no comment" tactics, and is whispering sweet congressional remarks into Pat's ear as they dance cheek to cheek at Washington parties. The final clinch on the capitol steps can be foreseen a long time in advance.

When Van and Pat aren't billing & cooing, there is a parallel plot about a rather mysterious "President's shipbuilding dispersal bill." In voting for the bill, Congressman Johnson endangers his re-election by courageously placing the national



NEAL & JOHNSON
The Congressman changed his tactics.

welfare ahead of petty political considerations in his home district. Needless to say, he helps to rout the bill's enemies. The picture has some fairly lively scenes shot on the spot around Capitol Hill. In Robert (*Battleground*) Pirosch's writing and direction, and in smooth performances by Sidney Blackmer as a lobbyist, Philip Ober as a columnist and Louis Calhern as an elder Congressman, *Washington Story* turns out to be a rather diverting blend of love and legislation.

White Corridors [J. Arthur Ronin; Universal-International] is a British hospital drama in which just about everything in sight is amputated but the long arm of coincidence. The setting is Yeoman's, a small country hospital where the medical staff seems to be in worse shape than the patients. Research Pathologist James Donald, who is conducting experiments involving penicillin-resistant cases, becomes infected while treating a patient, with one of those mysterious, nameless movie ailments. Dr. Gionie Withers, a beautiful lady surgeon who is in love with Dr. Donald, saves him with the very serum he had been trying to perfect.

The rest of the staff is also in bad

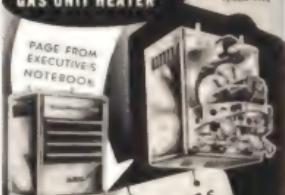


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This is Schenley's way of making certain that you get the utmost enjoyment in every drop of every drink. *Schenley Distillers, Inc., New York, N. Y.*



Nature's
unhurried goodness



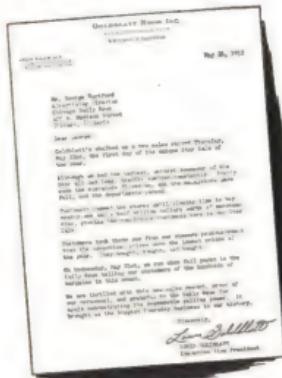
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In spite of the downpour Goldblatt Stores were packed. What should have been a disappointing sales promotion made a Goldblatt record. It brought them the biggest Thursday business in their history. They sold nearly one and a half million dollars of merchandise. This should be sufficient proof that the Daily News has the greatest sales promotion pulling power of any daily newspaper in Chicago.

... and for economy-minded sales managers here's the clincher . . .

The cost of these nine full pages to Goldblatts was less than 1% for the business done Thursday, May 22nd.

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

JOHN S. KNIGHT, Publisher

DAILY NEWS PLAZA: CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS

NEW YORK DETROIT MIAMI BEACH
SAN FRANCISCO LOS ANGELES

shape. Nurse Moira Lister is pining for Resident Physician Jack Watling, who is engaged to Dagmar Wynter, daughter of the hospital board chairman. Watling's father, Senior Surgeon Godfrey Teale, becomes so unnerved during an operation that he is unable to complete it. There is also a pretty fledgling nurse (Petula Clark) who has the jitters.

With so much smoothing going on between doctors and nurses in offices, laboratories and ward rooms, it is small wonder the patients fare badly. A young boy dies of blood poisoning; a female patient's cerebral abscess is mistakenly diagnosed as tonsillitis; and Retired Civil Servant Basil Radford has to break his ankle to get admitted to the hospital for lumbar treatment. Pat Jackson has directed all this hectic activity in scalpel-keen style, but *White Corridors* never quite recovers from an ailing scenario.

The Winning Team (Worner) is a bleacher biography of baseball's late great Grover Cleveland Alexander (Ronald Reagan). Like *The Pride of St. Louis* (TIME, May 12), the movie life story of Dizzy Dean, *The Winning Team* dramatizes the ups & downs of Alexander's career in conventional and sometimes fanciful screen style. Alexander is depicted going from his telephone lineman's job to Midwest minor leagues in 1908, making a sensational major league debut with the Philadelphia Phillies in 1911 (28 won, 13 lost), and later becoming a pitching ace with the Chicago Cubs.

The picture has it that Alexander's decline was due to diplopia (double vision) after being hit on the head with a baseball. As a result, he takes to drink, but with the encouragement of his wife (Doris Day) and St. Louis Cardinal Manager Rogers Hornsby (Frank Lovejoy), he makes a dramatic comeback and helps the Cardinals win the 1926 World Series.

There are brief appearances by Big Leaguers Bob Lemon, Jerry Priddy, Peanuts Lowrey, Hank Sauer, Irv Noren, George Metkovich and Al Zarilla, and a few authentic shots of World Series games. But *The Winning Team* loses out through sandlot writing and direction and a rookie performance by Ronald Reagan in the leading role.

CURRENT & CHOICE

Carrie. Polished movie version of Theodore Dreiser's *Sister Carrie*, with Jennifer Jones and Laurence Olivier as star-crossed lovers (TIME, June 30).

The Story of Robin Hood. Flavorful British version of the old legend, with Richard Todd fighting for king, country and fair Maid Marian (TIME, June 30).

Pat and Mike. A sprightly comedy in which Katharine Hepburn plays a lady athlete and Spencer Tracy a sports promoter (TIME, June 16).

Outcast of the Islands. Joseph Conrad's hothouse drama of a white man's disintegration in the tropics, strikingly directed by Carol (The Third Man) Reed; with Trevor Howard, Ralph Richardson, Robert Morley (TIME, April 28).



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CARBONDALE, ILLINOIS — "Installing my Frigidaire Self-Service Display Case was one of the wisest moves I've made in a long time," says Frank Waldron, owner of Waldron Grocery, R. F. D. #2. "Over 50% of my produce used to spoil before I could sell it, but with my Frigidaire Case I sell everything I put in it. And—I can take advantage of 'specials' and buy in much larger quantities, too. Stearns Refrigeration, my Frigidaire Dealer, gives dependable day and night service."



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There isn't always a thoughtful, able policeman around to guide children's steps. So make an extra effort to drive carefully and observe the "do's" and "don'ts" of safe driving!

Drive only at reasonable speeds. Slow down after dark. Cooperate with your friend, the Traffic Officer. Heed road signs, hand and mechanical signals. Keep in your own lane. Don't insist on "right of way." Pass only when you have clear vision ahead. Don't mix drinking with driving. Stay a safe distance behind the vehicle in front of you. Have your car inspected

regularly and keep it in top mechanical condition.

And last, but not least, be sure that you carry adequate automobile insurance with a sound, nationally-known organization such as Hardware Mutuals!

Talk over your automobile insurance needs with your friendly Hardware Mutuals representative. He'll explain what limits you need for adequate coverage—and the many advantages you'll enjoy under Hardware Mutuals policy *back of the policy*[®]. Just phone Western Union by number, ask for Operator 25, and request the name and address of your Hardware Mutuals representative. He's a good man to know!

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TIME, JULY 14, 1952

BOOKS

Pursuit in the South

LAMENT FOR FOUR VIRGINS (368 pp.)—
Loel Tucker—Random House (\$3.50).

There are four of them—the darling daughters of the best families in town—all young, all restless, all dying for a big romance. They sip their Cokes hopefully, they pump each other carefully, they whip their cars ostentatiously through the streets of Andalusia, Ga. It is all because of the new rector, Mark Barbee, who is giving the Episcopal service a lift such as Andalusia has never heard before. When the four girls kneel in his church, Rector Barbee suspects they have come "not to worship God, but to worship him." He finds it unsettling.

Social Labyrinth. Angela Madison is the natural leader of the quartet; she is striking if not pretty, and supposed by the town, for no clear reason, to be intellectual. Ellen Terra Rook is small, squashy and ripe as a berry. Hope Stone suffers from having been born up North, but in her literal-minded way she, too, burns with the hungers of youth. Carrie Gregory, crippled by polio, cuts her way through life with her tongue. Different as they are, all agree on one thing: each is out to land Rector Barbee.

The first part of *Lament for Four Virgins* is a tongue-in-cheek report of what happens when one defenseless minister is besieged by four determined virgins, backed up by four determined mothers. Herself the daughter of a Southern Episcopal minister, Novelist Tucker knows the social labyrinths of the South inside out, and better still, how to get them down on paper. She sketches some neat satiric passages on the relations between clergymen and vestrymen, and plots the maneuvers

of her matrons with the skill of an experienced admiral arranging a fleet for battle. None of Novelist Tucker's girls is an Anna Karenina or an Emma Bovary, but all four are distinct, believable and likable. And though they come on only for bit parts, Novelist Tucker's Negroes loll and drawl a pungent counterpoint to the sly, good-tempered comedy of pursuit.

Serious Turn. Alas, Rector Barbee is by no means equal to the chase. He flees to a parish in Montana, and with Barbee gone, *Lament for Four Virgins* turns prettily serious. Author Tucker traces the careers of her four girls into middle age—Angela into a late, dreary marriage, Ellen Terra into sloppy promiscuity, Hope into money and dipsomania, and crippled Carrie into a solid romance with her doctor. The post-Barbee era is readable enough, but it lacks the spirit of the old days.

Novelist Tucker and her publishers should do all right, anyhow. Seven years ago, before leaving for a long stay in Europe, she drew a modest, \$250 advance from Random House. Nine months ago, Loel Tucker (wife of Novelist—Time, Oct. 16, 1950—Charles Christian Wertenbaker) turned in *Lament for Four Virgins*. After a close look, Random House not only decided to publish it but sold reprint rights, in advance of publication, to Bantam Books for \$35,000—a Bantam record for a first novel.

In Stendhal's Shadow

THE FANCY DRESS PARTY (299 pp.)—
Alberto Moravia—Farrar, Straus & Young (\$3).

Italian Novelist Alberto Moravia is a virtuoso who makes each of his books an experiment in a different literary manner. In *The Woman of Rome*, it was gritty realism; in *The Conformist*, political allegory; in *Conjugal Love*, a fine-threaded analysis of human passion. An earlier Moravia novel now published in the U.S. for the first time, *The Fancy Dress Party*, shows him in still another manner; it seems a deliberate attempt to recreate that gay mixture of political satire and *opéra bouffe* which make Stendhal's *Charterhouse of Parma* a masterpiece.

The *Fancy Dress Party* is set in "a certain country on the other side of the ocean," but in its brutal swagger and decadent morals it clearly recalls Mussolini's Italy. General Tereso Arango, its aging and bilious dictator, has always been fearless in battle and seldom troubled by scruples in handling political enemies. He has only one touch of frailty: let a lovely woman flutter her lashes and he caves in like a moonstruck schoolboy.

When Tereso hears that Fausta, a luscious widow with the face of a boy and the soul of a strumpet, will attend a fancy dress party, he decides that he too will go. This decision of state sets off a barrage of complications. Tereso's chief of police, worried that he may lose his post because his harsh methods are no longer needed



Eurofoto—Pic

NOVELIST MORAVIA
The widow was upsetting.

in the thoroughly subdued country, decides to stage and then dramatically crush a phony attempt on the dictator's life. The "assassination" is to be undertaken by Perro, a police spy with a passion for intrigue, and Saverio, a bumbling idealist who dreams of utopia and imagines Perro to be an agent of a secret revolutionary committee.

In a sequence that recalls one of Shakespeare's low-comedy passages, Perro and Saverio hire out as servants for the party. There follows a lively mixup—servant shenanigans, romantic horseplay, houdoir burlesque—dampened only by a final scene which ends in tragedy.

As *opéra bouffe*, the novel is first-rate. Tereso swaggers in appropriate blockhead style; Fausta's romances, high & low, are drawn with Moravia's usual skill for capturing the flavors of sensuality; Perro is a neat reincarnation of the Machiavellian villain. As satire, the book fails. The true satirist's fierce involvement seems to be missing. Stendhal, despite his air of urban weariness, kept scoring points against Bourgeoisism. Moravia seems to write from no particular point of view at all.

One Man's War

THE NATIVES ARE FRIENDLY (222 pp.)—
John R. Leeming—Dutton (\$3).

The conscience of humanity has been shaken by those who went through the hell of the totalitarian concentration camps and lived to tell about it, in volume after volume of bleak horror. It is doubtful, however, that the world has yet heard anything to compare with the recital of Flight Lieut. John F. Leeming, R.A.F., who spent World War II as an Italian prisoner.

He managed to enjoy a good deal of it. Flight Lieut. Leeming stresses the lighter side of his experiences in *The Natives Are Friendly*, a book which can probably



Henry Ries

NOVELIST TUCKER
The rector was unsettled.



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...whatever its size...you'll benefit from the advice and suggestions of your local Worthington distributor. No one can match his background . . . his knowledge . . . his experience with air conditioning and refrigeration, for both industrial and commercial applications.

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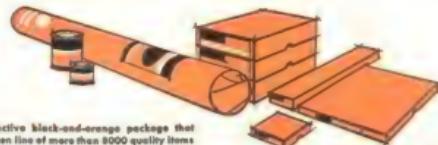
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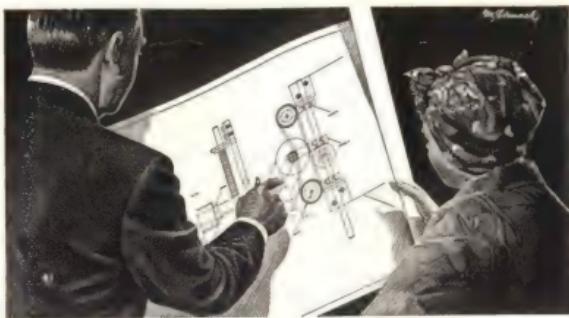


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claim the distinction of being the most peaceable war memoir of recent years.

Banquet the British. Leeming's first—and last—action as a belligerent in World War II was to throw £250,000 (then about \$1,000,000) into the Mediterranean Sea one day in 1940. A few moments later, the R.A.F. payroll plane in which he was a passenger crashed in Sicily, and Leeming was made prisoner along with the late Air Marshal Owen Tudor Boyd.

No doubt Leeming had it better because he kept company with air marshals, but he gives the main credit for his gracious treatment to the superb natural manners of the Italian people, who, says Leeming, liked the British almost as much as they disliked the Germans. The first action of the Italians was to give a small banquet in honor of their prisoners. Boyd and Leeming were then installed in a large mansion in Catania. Distressed by their bad luck in being captured, the commanding general took them for an occasional cheering spin through the vicinity in his car. At their next place of detention, a villa near Sulmona, they were allowed to stroll at pleasure through the countryside, guards at a polite distance. During these walks the local peasants would invite them in for a glass of wine.

Guard the Clothes. Boyd and Leeming were soon joined by several tons of British brass (including Lieut. General Philip Neame and Major General Adrian Carton de Wiart). As the war went on, discipline was formalized—by Italian standards. For example, since none of the Italian garrison knew how to assemble a new machine gun, the British prisoners were asked to assist: the British obliged, thoughtfully omitting to install several vital parts. When the captives were taken on a picnic, the Italian officers and guards joined them for a swim, leaving a British general on shore to guard the clothes and the small arms.

Attempts to escape were punished with the utmost severity conceivable to the commandant: they were denounced as "discourteous." And a British general caught hanging over the wall on a rope was reprimanded by the guard who spotted him: "No, no, my General! Please, no!"

Leeming himself was repatriated when he faked insanity with the help of the friendly Italian medical supervisor. Unthinkingly, he committed the "unforgivable crime" of speaking without an introduction to a fellow passenger on the train to London. "Really. Really. Quite," the man sputtered. There was "a look of absolute horror . . . on his face," and he hid behind his newspaper. Flight Lieut. Leeming was back home, among the everyday severities of English freedom.

Lost World

WANDERING STAR (314 pp.)—Sholem Aleichem—Crown (\$3).

Some of the best modern writers have been self-conscious artists, working for the admiration of small followings and often requiring cabalistic analysis before they could be fully understood. Not,



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FOR MILLIONS OF MEN '52 is turning out to be the coolest summer ever!

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however, Sholom Aleichem, the Ukraine-born Yiddish humorist who died in The Bronx 36 years ago. Sholom Aleichem (real name: Solomon Rabinowitz) was a genuine folk artist. Between himself and his Yiddish public throughout the world there was an instinctive understanding: they could grasp his twists of idiom, his slightest reference to a Torah phrase or a ghetto custom.

In an effort to bring him to a wider audience, three of Aleichem's books have been translated into English in recent years. The first two (*TIME*, June 24, 1946 and Jan. 31, 1949), collections of stories, revealed him as a tender satirist and a wild humorist who sometimes capered off into the topsy-turvy world of surrealism. The third book, *Wandering Star*, is a rambling, picaresque novel about the life of Yiddish actors in the Europe of 50 or 60 years ago. Aleichem wrote best in the



SHOLOM ALEICHEM

Without fingers, no nose-thumbing.

story form, but *Wandering Star*, for all its meandering pace, is often a funny and touching novel.

Kiss & Marry. When the traveling theater first came to the Bessarabian village of Holenehti, it stirred a sensation. The little Jewish community had never seen a live actor. What was the theater? Did you eat it with a fork or a spoon? Did you sprinkle sugar or salt over it? Soon they found out. The wandering players had a wide repertoire, all the way from *Isabelle, Tear My Skirt to Dora, or the Rich Beggar*, by Shakespeare, Revised and Improved by Albert Schupak, Producer and Director.

Two village youngsters, Leibel and Reizel, ran off with the troupe, but circumstances separated them. Leibel became a stage star; Reizel changed her name to Ross and became a singer. Not until both were performing in New York years later did they meet, reminisce, kiss and marry.

This cheerful excuse for a plot is taken

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seriously by neither Sholom Aleichem nor his characters. What matters is the vivid parade of penniless producers, starving actors, shrewd sharpers and keen-witted kibitzers who roll through the book. This volatile world often seems like something out of the merrier parts of Dickens: a director with three wives, a sentimental actress always in search of a husband, and harmless scoundrels who are never happier than when plotting to steal each other's prima donnas.

A Cow Flew. Sholom Aleichem was a master at capturing the folk poetry and humorous abuses of Yiddish speech, and even in a rather stiff translation something of the verbal crackle comes through. When a character wants to dismiss a story as nonsense, he says: "A cow flew over the roof and laid an egg." The actors' scorn of domesticity is expressed in their saying: "The best marriage is the worst death." When a director wants to tell the angel that the best of plots take money, he cracks: "Without fingers you can't thumb your nose."

Like all of Sholom Aleichem's books, *Wandering Star* provides a glimpse into a world that is gone, the world of East European Jewry, with its piety and poverty, its pride in learning and isolation from Western thought, its constant fear of physical attack and, nonetheless, its great resources of self-ridicule. In the gas chambers of Auschwitz much of that world came to an end; in the writings of Sholom Aleichem it has found a wry and tender epitaph.

RECENT & READABLE

Matador, by Barnaby Conrad. Latest addition to the small shelf of good books about bullfighting (TIME, June 30).

Anne Frank: The Diary of a Young Girl. How eight Jews escaped the Gestapo for two years by hiding in an Amsterdam office building; recorded in the memorable journal of a teen-age girl who later died in Belsen (TIME, June 16).

Submariner, by Edward L. Beach. The dramatic underside of the Pacific War, as told by a combat submariner (TIME, June 9).

The **Thurber Album**. Back through the turns of time with James Thurber of Columbus, Ohio (TIME, June 2).

Winston Churchill, by Robert Lewis Taylor. A cheerfully anecdotal biography (TIME, June 2).

Witness. The testament of Whittaker Chambers (TIME, May 26).

Homage to Catalonia, by George Orwell. The Spanish Civil War as seen by the author of *Nineteen Eighty-Four* (TIME, May 19).

The Time of the Assassins, by Godfrey Blunden. A tale of two fanaticisms—SS and NKVD—in the Ukrainian city of Kharkov (TIME, May 19).

The Golden Hand, by Edith Simon. Life & death in a fictional English village of the 14th century (TIME, April 28).

Invisible Man, by Ralph Ellison. A rousing good first novel about the coming-of-age of a Negro boy (TIME, April 14).



Makes Own Ice Cubes—Saves Money! Restaurant Owner Praises Frigidaire Ice Cube Maker

ST. LOUIS, MO.—"Before buying my Frigidaire Ice Cube Maker, I compared it with other makes," says Joseph L. Mittino, owner of Shanghai-La, 6600 Watson Road. "I decided that Frigidaire made a better product, which proved true when I started using it. I'm now getting plenty of big solid ice cubes and saving enough money to pay for the unit I use in my bar, and another I'm ordering for my dining room."

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MISCELLANY

Installment Plan. In San Juan, P.R., after living together for 56 years and having five children, 13 grandchildren and four great-grandchildren, Secundino Cosme Hernandez, 78, and Alejandrina Arroyo Lopez, 56, got married.

One-Way Traffic. In London, Jack Sorkin, 34, and Leon Komowski, 29, were arrested for stealing an automobile, drove to court in another car, also stolen.

Short Cut. In Jefferson City, Mo., Governor Forrest Smith, looking for ways to economize on the state's budget, ruled that women employees may no longer trim or set their hair on state time in the state's restrooms.

Determination. In Wolfschagen, Germany, the *Waldeckerische Landeszeitung* public-spiritedly reported the finding of "one set of false teeth with a lighted cigar still clenched in them."

Duty-Bound. In Youngstown, Ohio, Traffic Policeman Thomas Grady gave a ticket for jaywalking to Police Chief Edward J. Allen, who promoted him to traffic investigator and tersely commented: "Patrolman Grady is to be commended."

News. In San Francisco, Mrs. Alvin Crum told hospital attendants that she had not known she was pregnant until she gave birth to a seven-pound boy, added reflectively: "Al's going to be awfully surprised."

Full Wardrobe. In Mobile, Ralph J. Largey's house was robbed a second time by a burglar who came back to get the extra pair of pants for the two-pants suit he stole the first time.

Hammer & Symbol. In Cincinnati, Mrs. Milton Hedding won a divorce after she testified that during an argument her husband used a hammer to pound her wedding ring flat.

Routine. In Amiens, France, after Circus Lion Tamer Fredo Manzane was slightly chewed up by his lioness, Rachel, he said resignedly: "She also bit me in Cannes, Marseille, Lyon, Paris and Nancy, but I don't blame her—she's only an animal."

Professional. In Buffalo, when he was haled into traffic court on a speeding charge, Ronald MacLeod, 21, begged to be allowed to keep his driver's license so that he could earn his living, then proudly explained to the inquiring judge: "I'm a racing driver."

The Question. In St. Joseph, Mo., the Rev. Adiel J. Moncrief, pastor of the First Baptist Church, lost his gold pocket watch while visiting with the congregation after preaching a sermon entitled: "What Time Is It?"

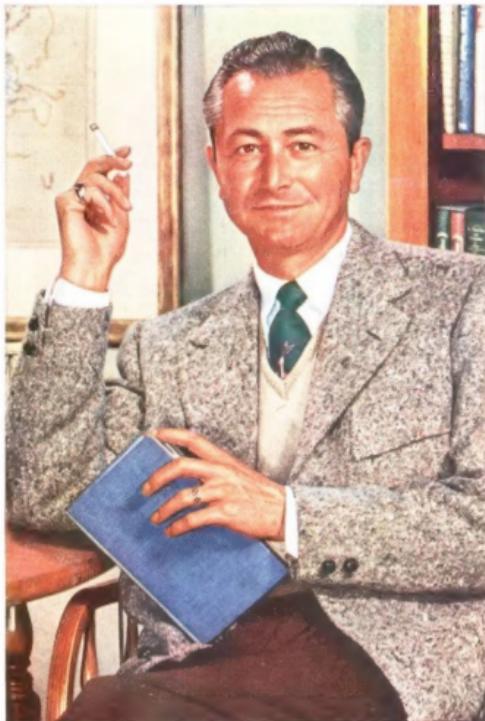
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